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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

World Honors Martin Luther

Reformer Grows in 450 Years

Italy Alters Capital System

U. S. Sees Gold Policy Work

Japan Is Light on Assassins

NRA Works on Liquor Control

THE world celebrates with reverence and almost with awe the 450th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther. All nations join with Germany in expressing gratitude for what he brought to mankind. Not only Protestantism acknowledges its debt to the author of the Reformation, but education, literature, economics, art, music and social activities admit his profound influence. Wherever liberty of thought has won a victory in the world since his day men could see in their new conquest something of a heritage from the Reformation. Luther gives in his famous appeal of 1520 the key that seems best to explain him and his work: "The Word erected heaven and earth and all things—The same word will also create the now."

* * *

¶ Germany thanks Martin Luther for giving it the Bible in German. His was its first translation direct from the original Greek and Hebrew. Only a great religionist and a great scholar could have succeeded as he did in finding a form of German speech that possessed beauty and dignity and yet could be understood by the common people. Wittenberg realizes better after 450 years the true proportions of the work of translation done there by Luther and his scholarly assistants. The language had to be "breathed upon by a great artist" or the Luther Bible could not have touched and penetrated the national consciousness. From the North Sea to the Alps went Luther's reform—The people felt their moral and intellectual bondage fall away.

* * *

¶ Students today can analyze the cooperative forces that gave Luther his opportunity and made the Reformation inevitable. Printing had come, making it possible for the Bible to go into the hands of the common people. America had been discovered, there was a revival of letters, wide discontent had sprung up over Papal corruptions. But there was also a severe economic depression. Unemployment, unstable currencies and suffering were as prevalent as they are today. The hearts of men outreached as not before for spiritual consolation. And Luther preached "taking the Bible at its word"—He showed convincingly that God was available to man whenever and wherever he raised the voice of need.

* * *

¶ Italy sees Premier Mussolini undertake to transform its entire system of industrial capitalization. He asks the Chamber to approve a decree whereby the Government participates in the stock issues of private companies and guarantees principal and dividends. The Industrial Reconstruction Institute is like RFC—But Mussolini and investors know the big RFC isn't guaranteeing anybody's stock investments.

* * *

¶ Washington sees its buying of gold to send down the dollar in foreign exchange markets begin to show some real results. As the dollar falls to 62.54 cents, the British pound rises to $4.98, the highest point in 19 years. The French franc also rises. At the same time New York prices on commodities and stocks begin at last to act as the Administration had believed they would do and show substantial advances—A good theory is a grand theory when it works.

* * *

¶ Japan lets off the 10 junior officers who were the direct slayers of Premier Inukai with light prison sentences. Sub-Lieutenants Kiyoshi Koga and Taku Mikami get 15 years, the others, terms ranging down to one year. The prosecution had asked for the death penalty and life imprisonment. The light punishment suggests that the moderate element in the nation may be so uncertain of its strength it feared full justice would cause an overthrow and a military dictatorship. What such punishment says to the world is that the old Japanese tradition survives—Patriotic motives reduce murder to a misdemeanor.

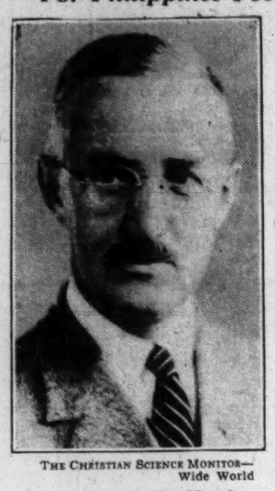
* * *

¶ Afghanistan is thrown into a new turbulence by the assassination of its ruler, Nadir Shah Ghazi. The royal heir, 19-year-old Mohammed Zahir Khan is immediately crowned. The young man is the fifth occupant of the throne in four years. King Amanullah was forced to abdicate in 1929, mainly by the Moslem priesthood, whom he antagonized. An exile in Rome, Amanullah's friends have given their lives in an effort to bring him back, but he does not wish to come—Afghanistan, he says, isn't open to his modern ideas.

* * *

¶ The Washington Administration plans control over liquor when the deluge begins in December. Discovery is made that the NRA and agricultural adjustment laws give the Government an immediate hand in regulation. Work begins on a fair practice code for whisky, wine and beer—Repeal demands a stout cushion to soften its smashing effects.

Named by Roosevelt For Philippines Post



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Prof. Joseph R. Hayden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — Prof. Joseph R. Hayden of the University of Michigan, who was appointed by President Roosevelt to be Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands, is recognized as an authority on Far Eastern problems and colonial government.

Federal Fence To Keep Liquor Within Bounds

President Considers Plan for Holding Firm Hand Over the Industry

Vote on Repeal

By the Associated Press

State	Precincts reporting	Total precincts	For repeal	Against repeal
Utah	763	798	102,224	65,598
Ohio	8,585	8,785	1,433,137	570,947
Pennsylvania	6,336	7,925	1,493,550	474,709
Kentucky	928	4,201	82,245	59,194
No. Carolina	1,507	1,831	110,408	261,069
So. Carolina	1,061	1,220	33,496	36,710

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The Administration was giving careful consideration today to a plan whereby the Federal Government would retain rigid control over the liquor traffic after formal repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment on Dec. 5.

This entirely unexpected development in the post-repeal liquor picture resulted from the sudden realization that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the NRA both provide means whereby federal control over any industry can be maintained at the will of the Administration.

It is learned that President Roosevelt, on being apprised of this method whereby the Government could exert a guiding and restraining influence over the liquor traffic in the early days of its renaissance, instructed Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to draw up a code of fair competition for the beer, wine and whisky trades before repeal went into effect.

Acting swiftly, Mr. Wallace has already set up a special "beverage" section of the AAA under Mr. Harris E. Willingham of Atlanta, Ga., which will immediately commence drafting of a code for the liquor industries.

Other Agencies Busy

Out of this conference is expected to come, first of all, a statement of the amount of revenues which must be raised by liquor taxes. Such a statement would provide the basis for the work of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Liquor Taxation, which opens its sessions tomorrow with treasury experts appearing.

Meanwhile other federal agencies moved ahead in preparation of the Government's new liquor policies. The special interdepartmental committee appointed by the President to prepare a factual survey as the basis for legislative recommendations, was under orders to be ready to go to the White House at a moment's notice today or tomorrow.

The background for this bustling preparation for the future was provided yesterday by an order removing all restrictions on the domestic production of whisky and other alco-

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Things Present

Old-Timer may use a bit better English than you might expect, but his ideas are rather similar to those held by millions—despite the repeal hysteria. His comments will be found in the northeast corner of the Editorial page.

The Casual Day is making another of its thrice-a-week appearances on the back page.

Students of the Bible will enjoy "A Pilgrimage to Palestine" on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the Daily Features page.

The "Craft Shop" on the Young Folks' page should be read by every youngster who would like to make a practical Christmas gift.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page. Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another article in the Leisure series, Hymnal Notes, another Letter Puzzle, and more Vocations.

Luther's Faith Broke Shackles Of Era's Fears and Superstition

Swayed World to Conceptions of Freedom Established in Many Lands—Epoch Opened in Period of Upheaval Similar to Today

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Four and a half centuries ago—standing in courageous simplicity against the tides of fear, ignorance and superstition of his age—Martin Luther swayed a world.

With the 450th anniversary of his birth falling tomorrow the world can attest how economics, politics education, art, literature, music, moral and social activities disclose the influence of his great reforms. So vast was his influence that much of it passes as common coin, without thought of the man whose very name means "illustrious warrior." Yet wherever liberty of thought is found, the very freedom it breathes is an effective recognition of the heritage of the Reformation.

The essence of Luther's religious teaching showed itself in the daily lives of the men and women who followed him. It is through his zeal and faith that the fifteenth century stands in history as an era of momentous progress.

In his now famous appeal of 1520, addressed to "The Nobility of the German Nation Respecting the Reformation of the Christian Estate," Luther deplored a state of affairs which permitted of "a buying and a selling, a changing, blustering and bargaining, cheating and lying, robbing and stealing, debauchery and villainy and all kinds of contempt of God that anti-Christ could not reign worse," but he added, "The Word erected heaven and earth and all things; the same word will also create the NOW." This pregnant statement aptly explains why Martin Luther became the expression of the Reformation.

There were, of course, reformers before the Reformation. John Wessel in Germany, Savonarola in Italy (whose design it was to reform the church from within), Hus and Jerome in Bohemia and Wycliffe in England. Coöperative forces rendered the Reformation inevitable. The invention of printing, by which the Bible became available to the layman; the discovery of the "new world"; the revival of letters; the growth of nationalism and widespread discontent with Papal corruptions—all these were contributory factors. Over and above them, however, was the hea t o man seeking the truth.

The eve of the Reformation has a curious parallel in modern times. The world then, as now, seemed to be in a state of upheaval. Political feeling ran high, prices soared, currency became inflated and tariff barriers obstructed normal trading.

Because these conditions could be attributed to no definite cause, everyone blamed everyone else. Unemployment became rife, beggars, students, and noblemen who had lost their fortunes thronged the streets.

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Mansfield Goes Into Office Free Of Any 'Strings'

Boston Mayor-Elect Said to Have Refused Binding Financial Aid

Heartening indications that Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield will enter the Boston mayoralty office without commitments to any unsavory influences or interests were current today.

Politically informed commentators are revealing that Mr. Mansfield conducted a poor man's campaign, refusing all contributions that had any strings attached to them. Since at all times Mr. Mansfield's campaign was handicapped by the need of money, this display of independence on his part is heralded as a harbinger of the type of administration he will install. It is also interpreted as illustrative of the temper of the electorate, which here as elsewhere cut through the miasmas of ballyhoo and personalities and voted for a new municipal deal.

Elimination of Mayor James M. Curley and Mr. Charles Innes from effective influence in Boston politics is one of the outstanding results of the election of Mr. Mansfield, according to Mr. John W. Newman, chairman of the Democratic City Committee.

New Crop of Luminaries

In the place of these leaders, who have held alternating sway in Boston politics for more than a decade, is foreseen a new crop of political luminaries, with Representatives John W. McCormack and John J. Douglass and former State Senator Joseph J. Mulhern in the pivotal positions.

However, it is doubtful if Mr. Mansfield will build up a machine fashioned after the old order, for he enters his office under definite commitments to the forces of good government and hailed as the man who has freed Boston from dominance by the Republican and Democratic machines.

It became apparent today that the State Legislature will be bombarded with petitions for fundamental changes in the city charter. Labeling Mr. Mansfield a minority candidate, who gleaned about 20 per cent of the vote, Mr. Newman declared the Democratic Committee will concentrate on obtaining a runoff primary, which would assure a majority candidate.

Will Be Under Attack

There is every probability that the charter provision that denies the mayor the right to succeed himself will be under attack.

So far none of the petition papers for a recount have been received at the Board of Election headquarters. There are 44 being circulated by both Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols and Mr. Mansfield among the 22 wards. Mr. Mansfield made his application for a recount just before that made by Mr. Nichols. This action is interpreted as a precautionary one, since Mr. Mansfield will gain a better opportunity to supervise the recount. The papers must be returned with 50 names on each by tomorrow night.

An official in the election department declared there had been little or no evidence submitted to indicate any irregularities, and that consequently he expected the recount to show practically no changes in the final tabulations.

Mr. Mansfield indignantly denied rumors that he would make reprisals against those city employees who voted against him.

"Any honest, hard-working, conscientious city employee has nothing to fear regardless of whether he worked for me or against me," he said. "There will be no wholesale oustings. The only employee who has anything to fear is he who is not doing his work honestly and efficiently."

Cuban Soldiers Open Attack On Rebel Fortress

More Than 2000 Well-Armed Men Defy Government in Old Stronghold

HAVANA, Nov. 9 (AP)—Artillery went into action at 9 a. m., today as loyal government soldiers attacked the famous old Atares fortress where more than 2000 rebels defy the Government after fighting, in which 24 were killed and more than 50 injured.

The bombardment was preceded by a scattered rifle fire from the fortress, which was returned by the soldiers in the army of Col. Fulgencio Batista.

The fire increased heavily at 1:30 p. m. Federal artillery was emplaced on three sides of Atares. From the barracks of San Ambrosio Fortress, from Belascoain Street, and from the suburb of Vibora the soldiers poured blazing barrages of artillery, rifle and machine gun fire against the sturdy old fort.

The rebels smuggled arms and munitions throughout the night into Atares fortress, consolidating their positions on the second day of their uprising.

The strong position of the fortress, atop a hill overlooking the capital city, led military experts to believe a sanguinary battle was in prospect.

Meanwhile the Government still contended it had control of the situation in the interior although reliable information from the provinces was difficult to obtain because of disrupted communication facilities. The rebels, however, said the rebellion was under way in Matanzas, Camaguey and Oriente Provinces.

The Havana police force was completely disorganized and practically disbanded as a result of the abortive uprising at central headquarters and other stations in which many joined the rebels.

More than 200 soldiers and 100 armed students formed a heavy guard about the palace where President Grau was reported to have slept "peacefully" last night.

Protection Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Threats from Cuban revolutionary factions to sack American property unless the battle over control of the Government is settled quickly today brought appeals for protection to the State Department from United States interests in Havana.

Officials in close touch with Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador in Havana said he had not informed them of the warning there that efforts would be made to force American intervention unless President Grau San Martin retires. Silence was maintained at the State Department pending the official receipt of such word.

Russian Novelist Wins Nobel Award

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Nobel prize for literature today was awarded the Russian author, Ivan Alexeyevich Bunin.

Mr. Bunin is a poet and novelist, and is descended from a noble family of Voronesh. He won the Pushkin prize, the highest academic distinction under the Tsar, for his poetry which he started publishing in 1889 and won it again for his translation into Russian of Longfellow's "Hiawatha." His poetry is described as impassive and of classic simplicity. His most recent book, "The Well of Days," was recently published in England. An exile from Soviet Russia he was reported in March of 1927 to be in poverty in Paris.

Sinclair Pool Risked Nothing Made Millions

Cutten, Who Ran $30,000,000 Syndicate, Says No Personal Funds Used

Profited $12,000,000

Chase Bank Lent Money and Its Head and Affiliate Shared in Profits

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — The Senate Banking Committee put on another spectacular act of its Wall Street-inquiry drama today, but rang down the curtain in best theatrical tradition just when the climax had been reached.

The sudden revelation that an official of the former Prairie Oil Corporation had been given a $300,052 slice in the $12,000,000 profits arising from a syndicate dealing in the stock of its competitor, the Sinclair Oil Corporation, in 1928, brought gasps from the committee as a sudden incoherence of the principal witness of the day, Mr. Arthur Cutten, Chicago grain pit plunger, as to why the money had been paid, added to the excitement.

Mr. Cutten managed the $30,000,000 stock syndicate, or pool, in 1928 which brought enormous profits to its sponsors with the outlay of practically none of their own money, but when committee members repeatedly demanded today why a rival oil official had been let in for a 2½ per cent share in the proceeds, he professed utter ignorance of the matter.

His inability or refusal to testify was the more extraordinary in the view of the committee, since he had managed the big syndicate throughout and was responsible for all details. In the midst of his hesitation over the matter, Mr. Millard F. Tompkins, counsel for E. F. Hutton & Co., a brokerage firm which also participated in the deal, broke in dramatically, to declare that Mr. Cutten received orders to make the payment to the Prairie official—one William S. Fitzpatrick—either from Blair & Co.,"—another brokerage house—"or from Harry F. Sinclair—I think," he added, "it was Sinclair."

Companies Later Merged

A striking feature of the situation, which will be taken up later by the committee, was that the Sinclair Company and the competitive Prairie Oil Company, in 1931 merged their interests.

On the stand today Mr. Cutten declared he had never heard any reason given for the payment to Mr. Fitzpatrick and stuck to this assertion despite repeated pounding by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee

(Conference on Page 2, Column 7)

New Afghan King To Keep Reforms On Oriental Lines

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 9—The assassination of King Nadir Shah leaves the situation in Afghanistan one of turbulent uncertainty. The promptness with which King Nadir's son, Mohammed Zahir Khan, has been crowned is taken here to show that the late ruler's supporters remain in control. Absence at the moment of any prominent pretender gives the new occupant of the throne at least a fair chance of establishing himself upon that uneasy seat.

The severity with which the late King suppressed last year's rising against his dynasty among the southern tribesmen of the always unruly province of Khost has not prevented the revolutionary movement from reappearing since in two other outlying regions.

The new young King was educated in Paris, where he was popular and a good horseman. It is understood he hopes to follow his father's moderate policy of neutrality and reform on Oriental lines, thus keeping in with the Moslem priesthood whose hostility was chiefly responsible for Amanullah's fall.

Mohammed is the fifth occupant of the Kabul throne in four years. His relative, Amanullah, abdicated in January, 1929. Amanullah's brother, Inayatullah, who succeeded, was driven out by the brigand Bachaisaquao, who was himself deposed and executed by the now assassinated Nadir Shah.

Mussolini Laughs at Profit

By the Associated Press

Rome, Nov. 9

PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI today asked the Chamber of Deputies to approve a decree whereby the Government may guarantee and participate in stock issues of private companies and guarantee the principal and payment of dividends to stockholders.

The proposed law would transform the whole industrial capitalizing system of Italy, and is intended to guarantee dividends to stock subscribers regardless of a company's condition. If a company is profitable, additional dividends will be added.

The Government will operate through the Industrial Reconstruction Institute, which is similar to the American Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The institute's first step is to guarantee a 400,000,000-lire ($32,000,000) issue of bonds for the new Piedmont Telephone Company. This move was provided for by Premier Mussolini Tuesday, when the enforced reduction of the capitalization of the Piedmont Hydroelectric Company, one of the four largest Italian corporations, was revealed.

The capital was reduced from 847,000,000 lire ($67,760,000) to 339,000,000 lire ($27,120,000).

The Premier then separated the telephone services from the Piedmont Hydroelectric Company, combining these services into one company for which the bond issue was announced.

Financial circles said today that, owing to the public's traditional preference for government securities, this may result in government financing of all industry—with the Government not only controlling the operation of industry, as it does at present under the corporative state, but even sources of investment for industry.

For the present, the Reconstruction Institute's activities will be confined to industries fundamentally sound but temporarily in difficulties.

Signor Mussolini said in his report to the Chamber that the decree was designed to "reëducate the investor to participate directly in stocks of productive activities through opportune investments which assure him the worth of his investment; protect struggling companies from speculative maneuvers, and prevent companies which are remaining on their feet from being absorbed by over-large trusts."

Mexico Ripe for Trade 'Revolt' In Cause of Home Industries

Idea of National Self-Containment Echoed in Plan of President Rodriguez—New Limits Set for Exploitation by Outsiders

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The idea of national self-containment finds echo in Mexico. The home manufacture of raw materials may be that nation's challenge to the foreign invasion of its natural resources. A "Six-Year Plan," nurtured by President Rodriguez, will be announced some time during December.

Whether this plan will follow selected details of the NRA of the United States is now too early to state. However, so far as can be learned, Mexico may adopt a "self-contained" philosophy if the wherewithal to put the program across can be obtained.

For years, Mexican industrial and political leaders have viewed with increasing alarm the exploitation of Mexican soil by outside interests. Again and again, the charge has been made that only a scant proportion of the wealth taken from the ground has remained in Mexico, and, although taxes on foreign capital have been small, labor has been compelled to accept starvation wages.

Today, Mexico is in the mood for a commercial revolution. While it has always admitted the right of competing nations to remove from Mexican soil what resources they have needed, the line is now drawn when the raw material taken from the soil travels beyond the borders to be manufactured into finished goods and returned to Mexico for purchase by the same people who originally produced it.

Political Factors Involved

With this objection in mind it would not be surprising if the Mexican Government decided to adopt certain American methods for self-protection. However, because of the meager information at hand about the Six-Year Plan, and because of the motives which have furthered somewhat similar ideas in other Latin-American countries, it is difficult to distinguish to what extent the program is promoted by political machinations, self-containment, or industrial reform. Is President Rodriguez seeking to perpetuate his party in power? Has Mexico the capital it needs, if isolation is not its prime objective? Does industrial reform really mean more work and higher wages?

At the Mexican Embassy in Washington a query as to exactly what President Rodriguez contemplated when he first instigated the industrialization idea drew the rather non-committal reply that the President was adopting and adding to a plan once suggested by former President Calles. The Calles program, it will be recalled, was based on the distribution of land and a wider division of wealth.

With this information to work on, plus the knowledge that Mexico is particularly interested in establishing a "Mexico for the Mexicans," the thought occurs that the Rodriguez Government, or whatever Government follows it, would require a large sum of money to finance an industrialization project. Loans from outside sources are difficult to obtain these days.

Foreign Credits Needed

On the other hand, if Mexico has in mind the eventual nationalization of its industries, and that means isolation, money could easily be produced by the Government, since profits from whatever funds the Government supplied would go back over and over into the soil and remain within the country.

The isolation idea, however, does not line up in view of the extended Latin-American good-will tour recently begun by Señor Manuel José Puig y Cassaurane, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and because of the numerous attempts Mexico of late has made to cultivate more friendly relations with the United States. So, for the moment, it may generally be presumed that the Calles-

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Age Limit Raised For Typists Seeking Government Jobs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—On pressure from those who set government policy, the Civil Service Commission has withdrawn its rule that applicants for position of stenographers and typists must be not over 40 years of age, raising the limit to 53 years. At the same time the commission urged federal agencies not to discriminate against applicants because of age.

The discussion over the age limit began a week ago when Representative John J. Cochran (D.) of Missouri called at the White House and pointed to the commission's decision as setting an example for private business to refuse employment to persons over 40, with resultant widespread unemployment for men and women able and well qualified to hold jobs.

The fight was taken up by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who investigated and made a report to President Roosevelt. Yesterday the Civil Service Commissioners announced they had rescinded the ruling. The time for filing examinations, originally set for midnight Nov. 8, was extended to Nov. 30. Other maximum ages recently set by the commission were not disturbed, but the typist limit was the one which caused the greatest concern.

South Atlantic 'Hop' Tested for Air Mail

NATAL, Brazil, Nov. 9 (AP)—A German flying boat, piloted by Rudolph von Klausbruch, landed here at 2:55 p m., yesterday, after a one-stop flight across the South Atlantic Ocean. Its landing was accomplished 8 hours 50 minutes after it was catapulted from the German steamer Westphalen in midocean.

The plane carried four men in addition to the pilot. They were testing the proposed regular mail service between Europe and South America, which is to link the commerce of the two continents by air. The steamer Westphalen is maintaining a position about 950 miles east of Natal.

According to the plans, illustrated on the present flight, the air-mail planes will land alongside her and be hoisted to the deck, then mail will be transferred to another plane, will be catapulted off on its way across the rest of the ocean.

British Send Ship to Spy on Whales In Antarctic—Crew Sworn to Secrecy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Efforts to acquire further knowledge of the whales which form the basis of the southern whaling industry are under way with the recent departure from here of the royal research ship Discovery II on its third adventurous voyage to the lonely seas of the far south.

Included in the crew of 52 are found young natural scientists who hope to solve the mystery of the strange movements of these whales and to learn more about the seasonal fluctuations which are known to occur. On the outward journey to the antarctic the Discovery II will call at Tristan da Cunha with letters and mails for the lonely islanders.

During the Antarctic summer, the ship will work in the southern ocean continuing work which was started on a previous voyage. During the whaling season, however, it will be largely employed in the Pacific sector of the Antarctic and will make a close examination of a belt of ocean extending some 200 miles northward from the ice edge. The ship is expected to return to Cape Town for refitting in June, 1934.

The work is controlled by the discovery committee acting on behalf of the Government of the Falkland Islands under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dr. N. A. Mackintosh will be in charge of the scientific work with Capt. A. L. Nelson in executive command. All members of the crew are sworn not to reveal any of the scientific secrets discovered during the voyage.

Soviet Issues Ready for Test By Roosevelt

Groundwork Already Laid in Three Sessions at State Department

Draft of Formulas

Recognition Requires Only a Joint Statement and Exchange of Envoys

By Erwin D. Canham

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Waypaving for recognition of the Russian Soviet Government was completed at the State Department this morning in a conference between Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, and Mr. Cordell Hull, foreign ministers of their respective countries. No more State Department conferences are scheduled and instead Mr. Litvinoff goes at 5 p. m. to the White House where recognition is expected to be speedily pushed through.

Previously, correspondents had been notified that when the State Department talks were concluded, it would mean that the larger field could be entered. There is now no doubt that formal recognition and broad agreement on a number of outstanding issues are just around the corner, and announcement to this effect is expected late tonight or tomorrow. A joint statement alone will accomplish this objective and the exchange of Ambassadors will follow.

Already, in three sessions in the State Department, the groundwork has been laid. Claims and counter-claims have been surveyed by both parties. Issues such as propaganda-spreading have been speedily disposed of by the sort of mutual declaration which the Soviet has been willing to enter into of recent years.

Prospective trade relations—at least those involving Soviet purchases in the United States—are in the hands of Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor of the Farm Credits Administration, and Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. These highly important details are to be worked out later.

Definition of Issues

More essential to the present task of preparing recognition is the mutual drafting of formulas simply defining Russian and American agreement on outstanding issues:

The chief questions to be covered, in one way or another, have become three:

1. Propaganda. This, as stated, is already fully covered by a prospective mutual declaration of abstention.
2. Financial claims.
3. Russian dumping.

The second category is not extremely difficult, either. The United States merely seeks some tacit recognition by the Soviet of the validity of the Kerensky debt, and an agreement to negotiate on private claims. It may be necessary only to put both issues into an arbitral body.

The Kerensky Debt

The Kerensky loan, has, of course, no more validity than the other American loans to European powers, which stand today partly in default and partly in abeyance. But the U. S. S. R. has hitherto been reluctant to admit validity of the obligation.

It is true that much of the money was expended to prevent the arrival or continuance in power of the Soviet itself, and although the legality of much of the debt appears unimpeachable, its moral basis is by no means unchallenged.

But bargaining is possible because Moscow has claims against the United States, arising from the somewhat anti-Soviet activities of the American occupation army in Siberia. Both sets of claims can apparently be balanced against each other in an old-fashioned trade.

As to the private claims, many have been liquidated already, and they, too, stand on an even footing with American claims in various other countries, notably South America. Some of the litigious points hold the seeds of long and painful negotiation, but this need not disturb normal diplomatic relations, in the view of both governments.

Dumping of Goods Involved

The question of Russian export to the United States, however, contains real difficulties, and experts here are waiting with intense interest to see what formula will be devised. Producers in this country have from time to time charged that Russian prices were cut so low under governmental pressure that they were able to scale any tariff wall erected against normal competitors.

That is to say, a tariff barrier, built to keep to a minimum other European or even Japanese products would be inadequate to prevent a flood of Russian goods. Specific anti-dumping legislation, directed against one country by name, always arouses diplomatic difficulties. Therefore, Washington would like to obtain some sort of guarantee from Moscow that the United States will not be subjected to a flood of raw materials and fabricated goods which will nullify all tariff precautions.

The Russian reply, like most of those made by Mr. Litvinoff, is based on simple logic. He says: "Very well, let us see what dumping means. The definition given by economists is, 'Goods sold abroad beneath what it cost to produce them.' Russia is

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Tiger Holds Grip On New York City By Electing Dodge

District - Attorney Post Held Key to Control by City Bosses

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — Tammany ran third in Tuesday's mayoralty campaign in New York, but its candidate for the key post of district attorney, William C. Dodge, ran first—and Tammany got the job.

Thus, in spectacular fashion, was once more illustrated—in view of observers here—the fact that the public still fails to appreciate the pivotal importance of the public prosecutor in overthrowing gangsterism, racketeering and political corruption; while, with equal emphasis, it is once more shown that the bosses know the fact very well.

It was no mere coincidence that Tammany snatched this one victory out of the jaws of defeat, in the view of political observers. The key importance of the prosecutor has repeatedly been emphasized. The Wickersham Commission pointed it out. Dr. Raymond Moley—who was a law school professor long before he was a national figure—was so impressed by it that he wrote a book on it.

Key to Boss Control

Tammany needed no commission, no professor, however, to tell it something that was thrust home upon it every day of its life—that boss domination without control of the district attorney's office is impossible.

That is the reason, declare those who have studied the New York campaign, why the full strength of Tammany was thrown to the election of Mr. Dodge, and concentrated on the defeat of Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman, LaGuardia supporter, and Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, McKee candidate, either of whom might have made its position untenable.

"The power of nolle prosequi (nolprossing)," says the Wickersham Commission, "as a means of selecting those to be tried, makes the prosecutor the real arbiter of what laws shall be enforced and against whom, while the attention of the public is drawn rather to the small percentage of offenders who go through the courts."

D. A. Holds Great Power

Professor Moley, in his book on "Politics and Criminal Prosecution," is no less emphatic. "Cases," he says of the public prosecutor, "are dropped how, when and why he decrees. His discretion, moreover, is exercised within the protective darkness of inadequate records and reports."

It is this office which remains in the hands of Tammany and little doubt is felt here that the full efforts of Mr. Samuel Seabury, Mr. LaGuardia's sponsor, will be required to keep the powerful machine in line.

In New York City, for example, the prosecuting offices are the largest in the United States. The staff of the New York office, for example, handles 100,000 complaints a year.

Taking to the Tall Timber

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

The telephone bureau receives more than 250 incoming calls each business hour of the day. The office occupies a nine-story building, and there are some 225 or more persons on the pay roll.

The ineffectiveness of the figurehead Tammany often installs in this $20,000 post, in the past—when it held full control of the city—was illustrated in the inactivity of Mr. Thomas C. T. Crane, the elderly Tammany district attorney during the course of the Seabury revelations of graft and corruption. Tammany had felt itself safe with Mr. Crane in office, but Seabury did his work with an Albany grant of power. Now, once again, Tammany has sought refuge from attack by electing a man to the key post in the city's law enforcing machinery at a time when it is menaced on all other sides.

Boss Quits to Allow Men to Work on His Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERLOO, N. Y., Nov. 9—Full-time jobs are assured 50 street workers here through the action of Mr. James Malone, Waterloo Street Commissioner, who surrendered his own job rather than lay off men he said needed work more than he.

After completing a program for fall repairs and replacements, Mr. Malone, who has another source of income, arranged with Mr. Frank Schott, village clerk, to report the working time of the street force and to issue orders he had mapped for the season. His action was approved by the Village Board of Trustees.

American Power Earnings

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—American Power & Light Company and subsidiaries report for the year ended Sept. 30 net income of $5,533,953, compared with $10,750,329 for the 12 months ended Sept. 3, 1932. Gross operating revenues for the 1933 period were $72,529,170, compared with $76,505,649 for the preceding year.

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Liquor Control Is Declared Both State and Federal Job

Problem of Overproduction It Is Shown Cannot Be Solved Solely by States and Help of NRA Is Proposed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — The necessity of planning and controlling the manufacture of liquor under the NRA was urged here recently by Prof. Marshall E. Dimock, associate professor of public administration at the University of Chicago. He declared the regulation of production to be a national responsibility, and believed the utilization of the NRA would be well justified and probably sustained in the courts.

Professor Dimock was called recently as a consultant to the Rockefeller commission studying the liquor problem to advise on the type of control which had best be established.

State liquor control if not built upon the basis of federal control over manufacture is a house of straw, according to him.

"Writing prohibition out of the Federal Constitution has been taken by many to mean that liquor is a state problem," he said. "That is a very erroneous and short-sighted point of view. The liquor question is too big for the states.

What About Liquor Surplus?

"Any system of state control, no matter if theoretically perfect, cannot succeed unless the question of overproduction is taken care of. That cannot be handled by the state. It is a federal responsibility.

"If the states adopt some plan of controlling drinking and succeed in limiting the use of liquor to excess, what are the manufacturers—the distillers, brewers and other makers of liquors—going to do with their oversupply? Is it not obvious that it will leak out to the bootlegger, who has his own system for supplying demand surreptitiously at lower prices?

"The states cannot deal more effectively with the overproduction of liquor than they can with the overproduction of farm products. As in the case of surplus crops, the Federal Government alone is in a position to step in to help.

Blocking the Bootlegger

"Up to this time, however, the Government at Washington has evidently given little thought to what will happen after national prohibition is repealed. Nothing has apparently been done except to give out a statement looking toward a large source of federal revenue from liquor. That is contrary to the interests of temperance. Large revenue means either large sales or high liquor taxes. If high taxes, then the field is left open for the bootlegger, who pays no taxes and who can undersell.

"If the emphasis is placed on sales, then the Government is placed in the position of needing large sales to obtain the great revenue sought. That is approaching liquor control from the wrong standpoint.

"If, however, the Federal Government wishes to aid temperance, and to lower consumption, then the great unsolved problem is what to do with manufacture.

"In the NRA, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator, has called on trade associations to work out a plan of production. In order to deal with the question of the total manufacture of liquor in the United States it would undoubtedly be necessary for official action to go farther than the Government has so far done in the codes.

"In the codes adopted under the NRA, questions of hours, wages, unfair practices, standards and so on have been dealt with.

"But it is already well known, through decisions of the United States Supreme Court in antitrust cases, that trade associations for a long time have been dividing the field of business among their members—arranging agreements not to compete in certain areas.

"Hence, through a process which would be partly governmental and legal, and partly the responsibility of the trade association, it might be possible to reach an agreement which would stabilize the manufacture of liquor in the same manner that stabilization is being attempted in other fields which are being brought under the NRA.

"At the present time the big industries appear to be planning their production to meet the anticipated demand.

"Brewers and distillers, meeting in their trade associations, and operating under national NRA codes, should plan, under government pressure if necessary, the output of their establishments, regulating it to meet the normal demand.

"To the objection that such an attempt to limit overproduction would be declared unconstitutional by the courts—especially when business being done lay entirely within a state and hence not a subject for federal action through interstate commerce—to such objection—the only reply is that this is not the only case in recent months in which the Federal Government has sought by agreements with trade associations to check production.

"The petroleum agreement worked out under Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, curtailing production in the oil fields, are conspicuous.

"It seems safe to say that in the case of the liquor traffic which for 50 years has been subject to the federal police power and which affects the health and welfare of the entire nation, the Supreme Court probably would be more tolerant than in cases where vested interests or property rights were affected.

"There is, it is true, no single provision in the NRA which specifically applies to the liquor situation. The argument is by analogy. But business that is of the same general character is being brought under the NRA codes. Liquor is not in the excepted class with public utilities and railroads.

"If the whole liquor problem is to be coördinated, it is possible that a liquor 'tsar' may have to be set up in Washington. The nation's need may call for an official for liquor like the railroad coördinator, Mr. Joseph B. Eastman.

"But if the Federal Government lies down and does nothing, if it says to the states, 'It is up to you,' the foundation of the Roosevelt Administration's liquor solution is built on straw. Liquor cannot be referred wholly to the states. It never was solely a state problem."

Chicago Police Close In On Kidnaping Ring

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (AP)—Seven gangsters were indicted by the Cook County grand jury yesterday for the kidnaping of John Factor. The crime is punishable by death in Illinois.

The indictments were returned before Chief Justice Philip Sullivan in criminal court an hour after Factor himself had appeared before the jurors and named his abductors. They also are to face trial for the kidnaping of William Hamm Jr., St. Paul brewer.

Police announced also the arrest of four men who they said were implicated in the kidnaping of James Hackett of Blue Island, Ill., and John J. (Jack) Lynch, the latter an official of the General News Bureau, a racing publication syndicate. The solution of at least nine kidnapings in which the victims paid ransom variously estimated from $400,000 to $600,000 was claimed by police today as they closed in on the alleged gang and held at least four of its reputed members.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—John Brack, 19, one of three youths indicted for alleged threats to kidnap the nine-year-old grandson of Dr. Willard P. Beach and to injure the physician if he failed to pay $500, pleaded guilty yesterday.

Trade With Venezuela Sought

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 9 (By U. P.) — A Japanese commercial mission of five specialists, advance guard of Japan's major drive for increased trade in Latin America, arrived here Nov. 7 for an active study of the Venezuelan market, especially for textiles. The mission will prepare an exposition of Japanese articles next week to awaken buying interest.

Federal Fence To Keep Liquor Within Bounds

(Continued from Page 1)

holic liquors. Beginning today, the 10 licensed distilleries in the country may step up their production to capacity.

New Sources Spring Up

In addition, new distilleries are being built and licensed at a rate which is expected to bring the potential annual production to 125,000,000 gallons of whisky alone by Jan. 1. Restrictions suspended yesterday would have limited production this year to 17,000,000 gallons.

There is no indication as yet of the extent to which the Administration intends to invoke its regulatory powers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Many official circles are frankly concerned over the result of a too sudden relaxation of federal control. They feel it is to the political interest of the controlling party to take all possible precautions against an orgiastic period of drunkenness.

How far control will be extended will depend entirely on the Administration. Its power is almost unlimited. If it wished it could establish liquor prices; forbid breweries or distilleries from having an interest in retail outlets; establish "closing hours"; forbid sales to minors, fix the number of retail outlets per capita population, or in almost any other way prescribe the methods for conducting the liquor business—all through its control over the drafting of codes of fair competition.

Think Trade Receptive

That the liquor trade would willingly accept such extensive government intervention and control is considered likely in official circles. They believe the legitimate, lawfully licensed distillers, brewers and wine makers are interested primarily in having the illicit producers put out of business.

The power in a code of fair competition would be worth so much to the trade that it would accept almost any government control and regulation to secure it, officials believe.

Whether this is true or not Mr. Wallace is proceeding with the framing of a code. The result may very possibly be a cushioning of the effects of repeal. Instead of a sudden relaxation of all control, a code of fair competition may make it extremely gradual.

Onus of Repeal Is Put Up to Administration

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—The Federal Administration and the political party it represents, and not the American people themselves, must be held responsible for the effects of prohibition repeal, for repeal was voted by less than 25 per cent of the registered voters of the 36 states, it is pointed out by the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation.

"The Federal Administration and the party in power made repeal a question of loyalty to the President and his program and support of the party platform for repeal," declared Mr. Alonzo E. Wilson, treasurer and administrator of the foundation "They must be held responsible."

Minnesota Board Writes Liquor Control Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Hearings have been completed by the Minnesota Liquor Control Commission, which is engaged in the preparation of its report for the special session of the Legislature, to be called by Gov. Floyd Olson, sometime in December.

A wide variety of control systems, including the Canadian, Swedish and Finnish, have been suggested.

The state monopoly plan, apparently the favorite with the Governor, has received the widest comment. Under this proposal the state would set up its own agency for the sale and distribution of liquor.

Iowa Board Reports Liquor Control Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 9—Iowa will maintain a tight rein on the distribution of intoxicating liquors within its borders if legislators follow recommendations for a state monopoly made by Gov. Clyde L. Herring's liquor control plan commission.

The Commission advocates control of the liquor traffic through a state commission and proposes that the distribution problem be handled through state-owned liquor stores or controlled holding corporations.

Prohibition Party Head Says Repeal Not the End

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—Declaring that prohibition need not be forever lost if the drys will rally around the banner of a political party dedicated to its support, Mr. Edward E. Blake, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, yesterday replied to repeal by asking drys to support the Prohibition Party.

Mr. Blake said the prohibition national committee was preparing for an intensive drive reaching into every state of the Union.

"Anyone conversant with the 100-year fight made against the beverage liquor traffic knows that this fight is not ended by repeal. Repeal offers no solution of the liquor problem except a return to old, worn-out methods of regulation which failed in the past and will fail again."

Drys Urged to Make Most Of Prohibition Lessons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 9—Dry agencies should give active cooperation to working out the nation's problems of liquor control, rather than maintain an aloof attitude, in the opinion of Bishop Hoyt M. Dobbs of Shreveport, La., who came here to presided over the eightieth session of the Little Rock conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

"The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," he said, "opens up a new chapter in the history of the temperance cause.

"It now behooves every true American citizen to coöperate intelligently and forcefully in seeing to it that the old abuses do not return."

States Can Still Bar Liquor

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 9

HERE is the text of the Webb- Kenyon law passed March 1, 1913, over the veto of President Taft, which remains in effect with repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the shipment or transportation in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, from one state, territory, or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other state, territory, or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any state, territory, or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to, but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor is intended, by any person interested therein, to be received, possessed, sold or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such state, territory or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Michigan to Act at Once On Liquor Control Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 9—That Michigan will lose no time in grappling with the problem of liquor control was indicated when Gov. William A. Comstock called a special session of the Legislature for Nov. 22.

Authorization of a $25,000,000 bond issue to expedite Michigan's participation in the Federal Public Works program also is sought by the Governor. Proposed amendments to the state banking laws and revision of the old-age pension law are other matters the legislators are expected to consider, the Governor said.

LaGuardia Brilliant, His Teacher Recalls

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9 (AP)—He may be Mayor-Elect to New York's millions, but Fiorello H. LaGuardia is still "my dear pupil" to Mrs. Lynna D. Stockton, and, she says, she probably will continue to be "my dear teacher" to him.

Memories of the days when LaGuardia attended grammar school in Prescott, Ariz., and Mrs. Stockton was the "school ma'am" were recalled today by the woman who for the last 10 years has been an assessor's deputy of Los Angeles County. That was in 1895 when the Mayor was 14 and lived at Fort Whipple with his mother, sister and father, who was attached to the United States army as band director.

"Fiorello was a very brilliant pupil," Mrs. Stockton said. "He excelled in everything, especially in mathematics and history. But he was also a regular fellow."

Ban on Canadian Liquor Shipments Nullified

OTTAWA, Nov. 9 (AP)—Canada's ban on liquor shipments to the United States goes out of effect with the prohibition law. Canada's liquor ban was established as a "friendly gesture" to a dry neighbor. It was worded in such a way that it applied only to countries with dry laws, and, of course, will be ineffective when the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed.

The ban was established at the request of Washington, and passed the Canadian Parliament with the tacit consent of all political parties. Canada was the only country to establish a liquor ban for the benefit of dry Americans.

Mrs. Sabin's Wet Group Of Women to Disband

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—No general plan of liquor control will be sponsored by the Woman's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, one of the wet groups responsible for repeal, and after Dec. 5 the group will disband, according to a statement made here today by the chairman, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin.

In all of the states, Mrs. Sabin says, "our members as good citizens will continue as individuals to encourage to support only such measures of control of liquor as will promote temperance, law and order."

Democrats Sweep Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 9 (AP)—Democrats, swept into state offices with a general election landslide vote, yesterday held to their wide margins of victory with scattered returns reported from remote precincts. Along with a United States Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney-General, the Democrats elected to office 97 of the 100 members of the House of Delegates in the voting. Harry F. Byrd was elected to complete the unexpired term of Mr Claude A. Swanson, who resigned to become Secretary of the Navy. Mr. George C. Peery will succeed Gov. John Garland Pollard (D.), who under the Constitution of Virginia cannot succeed himself.

Fusion in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9 (AP)—Fusion candidates of the Democratic and Town Meeting Parties defeated the organization Republican nominees here by pluralities as high as 80,000. Mr. WillB Hadley beat Mr. Bernard Samuel for City Treasurer and Mr. S. Davis Wilson outstripped Mr. Chester N. Farr for Controller in the two most important contests.

Cleveland Goes Wet

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 9 (AP)—Ohio's largest city today had taken Tuesday's prohibition repeal ballots very, very literally. Hard liquor was on sale quite openly. Peace authorities admitted it was on sale openly, and asked that categorical question: What are you going to do about it?

Bolivian Lines Penetrated

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Nov. 9 (By U. P.)—Paraguayan troops in the Gran Chaco have penetrated three fortified Bolivian lines in a seven-mile area of the Zenteno sector, a communiqué said Nov. 7. The Bolivians abandoned much matériel, the announcement added, including 200,000 rifle cartridges. Some of the enemy were captured.

Sinclair Pool Risked Nothing, Made Millions

(Continued from Page 1)

counsel. The latter brought out that the New York Stock Exchange has just instituted an investigation of the Sinclair Oil Syndicate on its own account, following the Senate committee's revelations.

However complicated the new development seems, the background of the situation as revealed here appears to be strikingly simple. Mr. Cutten went over old ground today in filling in details of the syndicate, or "pool." Mr. Sinclair first came to him in August, 1928, he said, and asked his management in floating 1,130,000 additional shares of Sinclair common stock on the market, at $30 a share. The shares were then quoted at $28.

Mr. Cutten, a veteran market manager of pools, declared the proposed price too high, but was informed that he would be required to guarantee purchase of only one-quarter of the total interest; the balance being taken up as follows: one quarter by Mr Sinclair; one quarter by the Chase Securities Corporation and one quarter by Blair & Co.

Made Profit on Sale

Mr. Cutten—slight, gray-haired, ruddy-faced, somewhat shy, testified he agreed to lead the huge operation Oct. 24. By this time Sinclair stock was selling for 35, so that it was a simple matter to sell it to the inside syndicate and make a profit. The syndicate did not leave it at that figure, however, but through a second group, or trading account, bought and sold on the market as the price gradually went up until it was above 40.

What the Senate committee wants to know is why the insiders were permitted to roll up this huge profit amounting to $11 or $12 a share, rather than the regular Sinclair stockholders. Mr. Sinclair himself will be called to the stand shortly to explain this part of the matter.

City Hall Reporter Writes Own Story Of New Mayor Post

By Leon F. Roberts

Reporter and Mayor-elect of Jamestown

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 9 (AP)—I have been asked to tell how it feels for the "city-hall reporter" to be elected Mayor and I find it difficult to fill the assignment. My feeling, I imagine, is about like that of a cub reporter suddenly elevated to the managing editorship.

My 14 years as "city hall reorter" has given me a sense of the responsibilities the office brings with it, and my elation is tempered by that. I shall try to be a good "editor" when I take my place at the executive's desk at City Hall.

Because I know how difficult a job the office of Mayor is, there is no sense of thrill. Instead, the victory is the most solemn moment of my life. My thrill came a good many years ago when Office Boy Roberts, fresh from a farm neighborhood, was told he was now Reporter Roberts. There were not so many obligations involved in that title as there are in the word Mayor.

For the reporters who will come to me as Mayor I will always have a real welcome. The training and education I have received in newspaper work have been my greatest asset and the Mayor will never forget he was a reporter on the City Hall beat.

My victory, I believe, demonstrates again that men of humble beginnings need not be without hope of achieving some measure of success. It proves also that shares in the coming era of progress will not be distributed on a birthright basis.

Jamestown, N. Y., Wanted Tax Cut, Not Big Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 9—Samuel A. Carlson, Mayor of Jamestown for nearly a quarter of a century, was defeated by a youngster in politics, Leon F. Roberts, newspaper man, on Tuesday.

What to do with the city's surplus earnings obtained through its public-owned utilities was the chief issue in the campaign. The veteran Mayor contended that they should be safeguarded for future use of the municipal-owned enterprises, whereas his opponent urged that some of the earnings go to reduce taxes. Mayor Carlson was selected last summer by the Carl Schurz Foundation on Government to be one of a party of Americans to go abroad at the foundation's expense to study government in various foreign countries.

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Solution of Junior Cross-Word

National Socialist Rule Is Assured 100 Per Cent Vote

There Is No Opposition to Government in Sunday Election

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 9—Possibility of Sunday's election resulting in a small poll appears now to have changed to the probability of the vote approaching 100 per cent.

The reason is that certain sections of the population appear to fear that withholding their vote may have serious consequences and might lead to a still sharper course than had been followed by National Socialists heretofore. This they are anxious to avoid.

There can be little doubt but that the plebiscite and the election for the Reichstag Nov. 12 will bring added support to the Government. No other result can be imagined.

With regard to the plebiscite on the Government's action in withdrawing from the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations, the need for such can only be to strengthen the hands of the Government still more in its further negotiations with the other Powers.

That the overwhelming majority fundamentally supports Chancellor Hitler's "German 'No,' given after 14 years of complacence" is obvious. In fact, it is one of Hitler's strongest appeals to his people that he embodies a nation-felt hatred of the "unspeakable treaty of Versailles" and of the "hypocritical attitude" of the victorious Powers in the question of disarmament.

Inevitable

How could any German seeing day in and day out for months charts and maps illustrative of the armaments "of the others" in contrast with the prohibition of even defensive arms to his own nation, do otherwise?

The observer is always faced with the question as he examines these charts—if you were a German would you do otherwise?

Nothing has united Germany behind National Socialism so much as the economic consequences of the last war and the helpless feeling that the other Powers never intend to keep their promises regarding disarmament, but intend to keep Germany "a second-class nation" as long as possible.

In the Reichstag elections, the Government will obtain a great majority. It appears likely that in addition to the National Socialist Party candidates, because of further information 50 names of nationally trustworthy men will also appear. They will be merely so many distinguished individuals whose appearance is to be interpreted as broad national support for the present Government.

In the Reichstag, officially dissolved by decree Oct 14, the principal parties stood as follows:

Party	Number of mandates	Number of votes
National Socialists	288	17,264,000
Nationalists (Hugenberg Party)	52	3,131,000
Centrum (Roman Catholic) and Bavarian People's Party (R. C.)	92	5,485,000
Social Democrats	120	7,176,000
Communists	79	4,746,000

Never Met to Discuss

In view of the National Socialists' anti-Democratic principles, the last Reichstag never met for public discussions. At its two principal sessions March 21 and May 17 the deputies were summoned, not to discuss but to reveal to the world their support of the government attitude towards peace in Europe.

Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that the average German is wondering why he is asked to elect a new Reichstag and further what will happen to such an institution after the election.

With their new majority, the National Socialists can face the democratic countries with definite proof that they constitute the greater part of the nation. They can also utilize their increased national support for whatever changes are deemed necessary in internal politics.

Such changes, it is thought, will be used to strengthen the forces of law and order, even to the extent of a cleansing of the ranks of the National Socialists of undesirable elements.

Changes in the Cabinet are also talked of, but it is believed power will be centralized more and more in the hands of the few and is quite in keeping with National Socialist ideas.

Disapproval of the present Government policy could only be shown by returning a blank form. This would mean a reduction in the number of deputies returned since that depends upon the total votes cast, one deputy being elected for every 60,000 votes.

There have been no women National Socialist deputies in the past, and this rule is not likely to be changed this time.

Italian Press Lauds LaGuardia Victory

By the Associated Press

Rome, Nov. 9

THE Italian press was exultant yesterday over the election of Fiorello LaGuardia, born of Italian parents, to the Mayoralty of New York City. Newspapers devoted much space on their first pages to the news of the election and carried photographs of the Mayor-elect.

The newspapers pointed out the humble origin of the LaGuardia family at Foggia, where the Mayor-elect's father was a bandmaster.

"The Italians salute the ascension of LaGuardia to head the largest city in the United States," said Il Piccolo, "not only because he is a proud descendant of our nation but because he sums up the nation's best constructive qualities."

Munich Turns Out To Acclaim Hitler

MUNICH, Bavaria, Nov. 9 (AP)—Herr Adolf Hitler, as Chancellor of Germany, strode today the same street he paced a decade ago with a handful of followers when he met his first serious check in his meteoric rise to power. This time, 100,000 spectators acclaimed him with flowers.

Munich made it a holiday, with all business closed, to commemorate the "beer cellar putsch" and honor the heroes of the historic group of the Free Corps. In the vestibule of the "Brown House," the National Socialist headquarters, a special altar was erected surmounted by an illuminated swastika.

When Herr Hitler and his retinue, with veterans of the Free Corps, passed down the strasse with measured tread, flames rose from the bowl. Immense throngs lined the boulevard. There was a minute of silence in the Hall of Fame, then the Bavarian Premier, Herr Adolf Wagner, spoke of Herr Hitler as inaugurating an era of glory and honor. Then the Chancellor unveiled a monolith to the memory of the 16 men who fell in the putsch. He returned up the avenue standing in an automobile while the populace cheered him.

German Official Leaves Rome

ROME, Nov. 9 (AP)—Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Minister without portfolio of Germany, departed for Berlin by air yesterday following a conference Nov. 7 with Premier Mussolini.

Soviet Issues Ready for Test By Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

prepared to agree—if other nations take the same pledge—never to send abroad goods for sale at a lower figure than their production cost."

A Difficult Problem

To which the United States producers reply, "That does not help us very much. Your production costs, which, of course, are in the hands of the government monopoly and can be manipulated at will, are far below most other nations' because of the use of convict labor and similar causes."

In these circumstances it is most likely that President Roosevelt will be forced to leave the dumping problem alone, relying on the existing tariff, special orders, and the use of the new NRA tariff clauses to protect American production.

In the remoter background are many other issues, most of which can be settled by subsequent negotiation. Mr. Litvinoff is reputed to seek a nonaggression treaty, and there would seem no obstacle to working out a pact of this nature, based strictly on the general obligations of the Briand-Kellogg treaty.

Postponement, therefore, seems to be the solution of most issues which have stood in the way of recognition. A few neat formulas will prepare the way for this action, and simplicity will be the keynote of the entire political arrangement.

Mr. Litvinoff is looking forward to the accomplishment of another swift and efficient job of diplomacy. His return to Russia is scheduled for next week. His Washington stay, so far, has produced only satisfaction from his point of view, and the American negotiators have found him a clear and agreeable advocate. Seldom, it is said, in the capital, has so big an international task been pushed along with this quiet, speed and dexterity.

Hackney Mare Wins Horse Show Honors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—A four-year-old hackney mare launched a most formidable bid for the honors of the undefeated Seaton Pippin, retired last year, in the National Horse Show jubilee at Madison Square Garden yesterday and helped to bring five blue ribbons to her owner, Mr. Alfred B. Maclay, of Killearn Farms, Millbrook, N. Y., by winning all three classes in which she appeared.

Killearn Marvel, making her début in harness, first appeared in the afternoon, in the novice class, then combined with another newcomer, Killearn Jazz, to win the novice pairs, and they followed this up in the evening to capture the open class for pairs over so formidible a team as Knight Bachelor and Danum Woodbine, formerly owned by Miss Jean Brown Scott and now belonging to Mrs. Locke Brown, of New Orleans. Mrs. Brown drove the pair in each class.

While a few of the regulars continued to show in the classes, this season has brought more new exhibitors into the Garden than in any year since the show moved into its present quarters. In practically every class new names appear on the list, and in many cases won from the elder stables. Most notable among these was Mrs. John Vernou Bouvier 3d, of East Hampton, who won the first round of the battle between the women exhibitors of hunters, when her Danseuse, formerly belonging to Mr. John McEntee Bowman, won the green hunter jumping class from Mrs. John Hay Whitney of Upperville, Va., and Mrs. Bernard F. Gimbel, of Portchester.

League Decides to Push Its Disarmament Plans

GENEVA, Nov. 9 (AP)—The League of Nations steering committee, renewing its work today after a recess, decided to pursue disarmament negotiations actively. Technical questions are to be left to a subcommittee, and the more thorny political matters are to be handled by special reporters.

M. Rene Massigli, the French representative, hailed the method as least likely to aggravate the situation caused by the withdrawal of Germany from the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations.

Argentine Minister Resigns

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 9 (By U. P.)—Señor Pedro Casal, Minister of Marine, resigned yesterday. His action was understood to be due to internal friction in the Ministry of Marine and as not likely to cause a cabinet crisis. President Justo accepted the resignation.

Partnership of Smiles

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

Mr. and Mrs. Maxim Litvinoff

The Russian Foreign Commissar Has a Worthy Diplomatic Ally in His Wife, Sister of the Late Sir Maurice Low of England.

Mexico Ripe for Trade 'Revolt' In Cause of Home Industries

(Continued from Page 1)

Rodriguez program needs foreign credit, markets and loans.

In view of this aspect, note how politics creeps into the project. From official sources it is learned that President Rodriguez has linked the Six-Year Plan with his party's success in the 1934 elections, and that he has declared that should his party fall, the home manufacture of Mexico's raw materials will go by the board. Perhaps it is not generally known that when the President first began drawing together the loose ends of his program, he turned the strands over to a committe of 20 representative citizens and told them to coördinate what they found.

The committee did not function and the President, taking the task out of their hands, gave it to his cabinet. Straightway the idea assumed the markings of a political scheme. Why (if a program was big enough ao set Mexico upon its economic feet) it had to be taken from a national committee seemingly needs a better excuse than, "the committee could not function."

Private Enterprise Defended

If politics was the case, then in all fairness to the Mexican President, the fact should be emphasized that presumably he has no political ambitions. It happens that he cannot run for reëlection; the Mexican Constitution forbids it. He knew this, of course, when President Ortiz Rubio resigned some two years ago, and he took over the incompleted term. Therefore, as the highest office in the land will be denied to him it is not unreasonable to conclude that he sincerely believes that the success of his plan rests with the party he now heads, and that no other group could "put it over."

President Rodriguez has offered many sound arguments for whatever his program turns out to be. He has declared more than once that the economic activities of Mexico depended upon private enterprise and that the Government must back such enterprise. He has further declared that a wider distribution of industrial profits, an increase in wages and salaries, and a better standard of living would result should the Republic become actively industrialized. He has proposed that the initiative of his people must be aroused.

To drive home these points he has explained that Mexico possesses labor elements, both intelligent and competent. As examples he has selected the railroad workers, all nationals, the henequen workers of Yucatan, a state, and the Mexican graduates of American technical schools. He has insisted that there are few things Mexico could not produce, and has stated that if industry received governmental support the country would again become financially sound.

Plenty of Idle Land

Like his predecessors, President Rodriguez stressed the importance of cultivating idle land, especially those lands belonging to vast Mexican estates. The thought is not a new one; in fact, it was well under way following the 1910 revolution when the people, lead by Francisco Madero, overthrew President Porfirio Díaz, the one dictator Mexico had a hard time getting rid of.

President Díaz not only allowed estates to increase to sizes unknown in the United States, but gave away large tracts of land to foreigners, especially Americans. And so, after Madero drove him from the country, the popular cry for each succeeding President became, "Mexican lands for the Mexicans."

Gradually some of the lands that Díaz had distributed were reclaimed until the United States ran afoul of a "racket" which troubled Washington not a little. Mexico decided that certain Mexican properties in American possession actually belonged to the State. So acute became the situation that Dwight W. Morrow, a Wall Street banker, was sent to Mexico as American Ambassador. Mr. Morrow and President Calles got along agreeably and what threatened to become a serious row between the United States and Mexico disappeared.

All this may have nothing in particular to do with what President Rodriguez now has to offer. Yet it is so much of the background that it cannot be entirely overlooked, for the land issue has never been entirely adjusted. Conjecturing how this issue will fit in an industrialization program as extensive as President Rodriguez has hinted is sort of a useless task. Therefore, until the details of the program are made public consider four hurdles that the President and his successor will have to jump if the plan is to succeed.

Mexico, should it embark on the home manufacture of its raw materials, will need credit if the finished article is to be sold outside the country. Mexico must come to a decision regarding the property rights of foreigners living or carrying on a business in the Republic. Mexico must continue its repatriation of Mexican labor returning from the United States. Mexico must attempt to settle an Indian question which should have been adjusted long ago.

Credit, probably, is the all-important hurdle. Mexico will need to float more foreign loans. Funds are hard to obtain, these days. The Republic owes the United States some $120,000,000 and American capitalists have invested around $700,000,000 in various enterprises in Mexico. Some economists have advanced the argument that debtor nations should loan additional sums to countries already in their debt, the idea being that the value of former loans would be enhanced, and the entire venture would be a profitable one.

Property rights of foreign capitalists, and foreign citizens living in Mexico, have been endangered, not alone by the Government's desire to reclaim land, but, by a law permitting Indians to combine and make demand upon certain pieces of property, using as an argument the claim that the land once belonged to a community of which they or their families are or were members.

Repatriation of Mexican labor has been partially solved by the grouping of returning laborers near villages or communities where peons might study the practical methods acquired in the States for producing shoes, furniture and brick, and for harvesting and cultivation.

Indians Lack Organization

A final decision on the Indian question, and there are 4,000,000 Indians to be considered, will have to be found where it relates to the amount of land to which an Indian is entitled. Generally, he is satisfied with a small plot. But for years he has not understood his rights under Mexican citizenship and, consequently, has never built up a political organization to look after his privileges.

President Rodriguez will need more than the backing of his political party to put his industrialization program across. The idea will have to take root nationally. It would never last as a one-man or one-group idea. There are too many political factions. For any high-powered drive toward national self-containment nation-wide support will have to be gathered.

President Rodriguez has called for the rousing of Mexican initiative. The Panama American Newspaper, recently describing the cyclone which nearly destroyed Tampico, said: "Mexico as one man got down to the work of saving and reconstruction." President Rodriguez might appeal to that sort of initiative for his six-year industrialization program.

World Press Conference Begins Madrid Sessions

MADRID, Nov. 9 (AP)—Representatives of 28 governments yesterday opened the International Press Congress, suspending the plenary session while major committees discussed the three main subjects which will occupy the sessions.

Problems concerning false information, the status of correspondents in foreign countries, and the right of correction in the foreign field, were threshed out in committee sessions.

British Consider Scheme to Insure Jobs for 16,000,000

Board to Administer Plan If It Passes Next Parliament

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Canadian Press)—A total of 16,000,000 persons will be covered by Britain's new unemployment insurance plan. The measure for revising and coordinating previous plans with important additions was introduced in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir Henry B. Betterson, Minister of Labor.

The Government's vast new unemployment bill, the most widely embracing of all British social schemes, adds 4,000,000 persons to those workers who are now in the scope of present provisions. The main discussion of the measure will be deferred to the new session of Parliament, opening Nov. 21.

The bill is in two sections. The first is that for unemployment insurance proper, in which the benefits payable are covered by contributions payable by the workers. The second is that dealing with unemployed receiving assistance not covered by the contributions.

The first section generally continues the existing law in regard to rates of benefit and contributors, but has a provision for an extended benefit period for those with good contribution records. The minimum age for entry will also be lowered to the school-leaving age, with benefits payable from the age of 16. Wide extensions in instruction courses are provided.

A board will administer the second part of the plan and will take over from the present public-assistance authorities their duties of carrying out relief to those unemployed who are not receiving insurance benefits but the "dole." This board may order assistance to be given to a member of the applicant's household instead of the applicant himself. It may order assistance to be given in goods or anything other than cash. Where necessary it may require the applicant to attend a specially provided work center.

The main aim of the second part of the bill is to bring able-bodied unemployed under one central authority with wide powers to give assistance according to the need, including the provision of training. Through coöperation with the Minister of Labor and the unemployment exchanges the board will be able, it is felt, to shape its policy on industrial lines and thus help those under its charge to regain the opportunity of employment.

Crown Prince Tells How War Was Lost

POTSDAM, Ger., Nov. 9 (AP)—Germany lost the war, Crown Prince Wilhelm asserted today, because it declined to curb drastically the Marxist-International "poisoning of the people." Writing in the Lokalanzeiger, the Crown Prince reviewed what he termed Germany's "fateful November days of the last 25 years."

He described how in November, 1918, the old Reich's political leaders yielded finally and broke down under the pressure of revolutionary elements which aimed to overthrow constitutional monarchy. "On Nov. 10, 1908, Parliamentarism won its first victory, which proved serious to the personality principle incarnated in the bearer of the Crown. The attempt at an internal resurrection in November, 1923, as a precondition for forcing outer liberation by fight, failed by treason."

The Crown Prince concluded with the reminder that another momentous November day lies ahead—meaning the election and plebiscite through which the Government seeks support of its foreign policy next Sunday. "It is the duty of the last German," he said, "to indorse the plebiscite bill with a yea." Hailing the National Socialist régime, he declared "the third Reich is standing firmly on the new foundations, anchored in the personality principle."

Peru and Colombia Seek Leticia Settlement

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 9 (By U. P.)—The delegates of Peru and Colombia, attempting settlement of their dispute over the Upper Amazon port of Leticia, spent yesterday studying proposals and possible points on which they might reach an early agreement.

The time of the next formal session has not been set, but probably will be arranged within the next 24 hours by the heads of the two delegations. The caution with which the delegates were proceeding was taken as an indication of their mutual desire to avoid friction, and make sure that the wheels would move smoothly when actual negotiation of the delicate problem begins.

McNerny Is Looking For 'Hole in the Bag'

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 9

MR. J. THOMAS McNERNY has his doubts. He ran for alderman in Tuesday's elections, and when he went to vote, he said, the first lever he pulled was for himself. What's more, he lined up six more votes from members of his own family.

Imagine his surprise when the official returns from his precinct showed a great big zero opposite his name. Mr. McNerny is not annoyed at losing. He even admits that he may not have polled the 10,000 votes he expected to carry.

But when Mr. McNerny runs for an office he at least expects to get his family's six votes. And any candidate may be expected to depend on his own vote. The Honest Ballot Association, to which he complained, promised today to look into the matter.

England Aims to Keep Silver Independent From Other Currency

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, went into the House of Commons today and proclaimed anew the "independence of sterling" as the dollar slumped today to an after-market low of $5.03½ to the pound.

"The general policy of His Majesty's Government," said Mr. Chamberlain, "is to retain for the present the independence of sterling as has been explained on several occasions, particularly in resolutions approved by empire delegations at the conclusion of the World Economic Conference."

His declaration was in reply to Labor Representative Wedgwood who asked what steps the Chancellor was taking to prevent the pound sterling from a rise above dollar parity.

"Does independence mean that sterling should be independent of the dollar and tied with the franc?" queried Mr. Wedgwood.

"No," answered the Chancellor, "independence means what it says—independence from any other currency."

Representative Brass, Conservative, asked: "Is it not much better to allow the dollar to go where it likes and not tie it to sterling?" Mr. Chamberlain did not answer.

Two French Planes Crash In Flight Across Africa

RABAT, Morocco, Nov. 9 (AP)—A second plane in the French air armada, which took off from France yesterday to fly across Africa, was wrecked here today at the close of a hop from Cartegena, Spain. The pliot was injured slightly.

Another plane, also of the "Black Squadron" was wrecked yesterday at La Rivera, Spain, in a forced landing. The armada now consists of 28 airplanes instead of the 30 which started.

Scottish Liberals Vote Opposition To Government

'Crossing the Floor' Approved With Choice of Time Left to Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AYR, Scot. — Growing interest in the main Liberal Group still supporting Mr. MacDonald's Government in the House of Commons, has been evidenced at the autumn mee ing here of the General Council of the Scottish branch of this party.

This meeting passed two main resolutions. One favored "crossing the floor," i. e. going into opposition in Parliament, but left to Sir Herbert Samuel, leader of the party, and his colleagues "to decide the proper time for taking this step." The other declared by a majority in favor of continuing to support Scottish home rule.

As regards going into opposition, a resolution demanding immediate severance of connection with the Government found much support, but was eventually withdrawn in favor of leaving the date open, upon assurance from Sir Archibald Sinclair, lately Secretary of State for Scotland, that this course would be in the public interest.

The motion favoring home rule for Scotland was passed by 62 votes to 40, after a number of speeches had been made in which play was made over the question on which side of the argument "pseudo Gaels" and "kilted Sassenachs" were to be found arrayed.

Hear IRENE RICH

Amusing and interesting "inside" stories about the movies—latest news flashes from Hollywood—how Stars live, and keep fit. Every Wednesday and Friday, 7:45 (E. S. T.), 6:45 (C. S. T.). Baltimore: WBAL Boston: WBZ Chicago: WMAL Washington, D. C.: WRC New York: WJZ Springfield: WSYR Syracuse: KDKA Pittsburgh: WCKY Cincinnati: WSM Nashville: WMC Memphis; WSB Atlanta; WSMB New Orleans.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.	JOHNSTOWN, PA.	WILKES-BARRE, PA.
SCRANTON, PA.	WHEELING, W. VA.	

Boston Common To Echo to Tread Of Cadet Ranks

West Pointers to Support Boston's Celebration of Armistice Day

Precision-drilled West Point Cadets will take Boston by storm Saturday morning. Arriving here from West Point at 8:35 and 9:10 a. m. they will participate in Boston's most spectacular observance of Armistice Day.

Their major objective is the West Point-Harvard University football game at Harvard Stadium in the afternoon. But to add to the prestige and brilliancy of Boston's celebration, the 1300 cadets will march directly to the Boston Common to participate in the exercise being held by the Military Order of the World War. Originally plans had been made for them to march in the American Legion parade but time will not permit.

To Pass in Review

The cadets leave for Boston Friday night in four special trains, a day behind their team. They will form immediately after arriving at the Huntington Avenue station and march to the Common via Huntington Avenue, Dartmouth and Beacon Streets.

The Common ceremony will start promptly at 10 a. m. Addresses by Mayor James M. Curley and Gov. Joseph B. Ely, presentation of a silver-tipped baton by the Governor to the cadet bandmaster and a 25-minute cadet review will be features of the exercises. Commander Fordham B. Kimball of the Military Order will preside. Maj.-Gen. Fox Connor, commander of the First Corps Area, and Mayor Richard B. Russell of Cambridge will join Governor Ely, Mayor Curley and others in reviewing the cadets.

Following the review the cadets will board subway trains for Cambridge and will have lunch at the Harvard Union, before going to the Harvard Stadium for the usual exercises before the game. The planned Armistice Day ceremony at the Stadium has been canceled.

Auto Strikers Return To Work in Detroit

DETROIT, Nov. 9 (AP)—The automotive industry's most extended and widespread labor controversy is believed ended with the announcement by H. J. Klinger, spokesman for the Pontiac Motor Company, and Harry Spencer of the Mechanics' Educational Society of an agreement on terms in Pontiac, the last point of difference in the seven weeks' strike of tool and diemakers.

The first step toward peace came in Detroit last week, and was closely followed by agreements in Flint. Thousands of skilled tool and diemakers returned to work in the two cities, leaving only Pontiac with difficulties unsettled. The announcement, which spokesmen said will return 500 workers to the Pontiac plant, is believed to have ended the strike.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"ZIEGFELD FOLLIES" (Shubert.) Reviewed yesterday. 8:15.

"BLACKBIRDS" (Colonial). Lew Leslie's new all-Negro production "improving with use." Singing, dancing and burlesques of popular plays and movies. 8:15.

"THE PARTY'S OVER" (Wilbur). Al Luttringer's National Dramatic Players. 8:20.

"DESIGN FOR LIVING" (Plymouth). Noel Coward's comedy, with Corinne Griffith. 8:15.

"20TH CENTURY" (Peabody Playhouse). Amusing comedy dealing with attempt on express train to get temperamental movie star to sign contract. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Tis Spring." Elaborate 3-reel musical comedy done entirely in technicolor. Also "I'm No Angel"—shown last week at Metropolitan. Paramount at 9:06, 11:16 a. m., 1:16, 3:21, 5:26, 7:31, 9:36. Fenway at 11:40 a. m., 1:45, 3:50, 5:55, 8, 10:05.

METROPOLITAN—"The World Changes." Film reflects realization of American dreams of progress during the past several decades. Paul Muni in lead. 11:10 a. m., 1:57, 4:44, 7:30, 10:17.

KEITH'S—"The Invisible Man." The remarkable resources of trick photography make possible a striking portrayal of H. G. Wells's imaginative story. A Mickey Mouse picture includes animated caricatures of Hollywood celebrities. 10 a. m., 12:03, 2:31, 4:59, 7:27, 9:55.

BOSTON—Kate Smith brings plenty of wood cheer to the stage—also music and dancing by Miller's orchestra and The Four Franks. On the screen Kathleen Norris's "Walls of Gold." 10:26 a. m., 1:33, 4:49, 7:46, 10:30.

STATE—"Night Flight." Of real interest in history of aviation—difficulties encountered in early night mail flying, without beacons. Beautifully photographed. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55.

MODERN—"Life in the Raw." George O'Brien provides fast-moving entertainment for lovers of outdoor action. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

TREMONT—"Forgotten Men." The case against war presented in the form of actual official pictures of its horrors. 10:15 a. m., 12:16, 2:17, 4:18, 5:50, 8, 10:01.

Other Events

TRAFFIC CLUB—Ladies' Night. Address by Mary H. Ward, United States Commissioner of Immigration; musical entertainment directed by Lou Walters, Copley-Plaza. 6.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture. "Finland, Land of a Thousand Lakes," by John George Bucher. 8.

DU BURON STUDIO—First of series of Thursday evening lectures. "The Changing Drama," by George Brinton Beal. At 1126 Boylston Street. 8.

20TH CENTURY CLUB—Lecture. "Adult Education," by Prof. Kirtley F. Mather. 7:45.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Third lecture in South American series by Clarence Henry Haring. Subject: "Empire and Republic in Brazil." 8.

Music

UNIVERSITY CLUB—"Pops" Concert. Arthur Fiedler and group of Boston Symphony musicians. Room arranged with tables and light refreshments in regular "Pops" style. 8.

CHARDON STRING QUARTET—First of series of concerts in which all of Beethoven's 17 string quartets are to be played. Under auspices of Longy School of Music. In Brattle Hall, Cambridge. 8:30.

TOMORROW

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). Program includes Strauss's "Heldenleben," Pierné's "Divertissement on a Pastoral Theme" and Vaughan Williams's "Norfolk Rhapsody, No. 1." 2:30.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "The Pilgrims." 11 a. m., "The Plans in Their Courses." 3.

PLAY READING — Under auspices of Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Beulah Polmsbee will read a group of Christian plays for children. The reading has been arranged by The Bookshop for Boys and Girls. It will be given in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, at 2:30.

UNIVERSITY CLUB—Lecture by John Clair Minot, literary editor of the Boston Herald. 10:45 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Free Guidance. "Tapestries," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

HORTICULTURAL HALL—Cocker spaniel show. Judging of the more than 150 dogs benched will begin at 1. Show opens at 10 a. m. on Friday and Saturday.

FOGG MUSEUM—Lecture by Prof. Samuel H. Cross in "Medieval Russian Churches" series. Subject—"Vladimir and Suzdal." 4:30.

Boston Snapshots

Pups Need Pals—We did not catch the meaning of the remarks barked over the walls of the Animal Rescue League building as we passed by—so we went in to see just what news was being given this canine broadcast. Passing by one little courtyard which seemed to be the headquarters of the Boston Sparrows Friendly Society, we came to another. Here were the dogs—good-looking dogs, too. The breeds may have been a little mixed, but then variety may be the spice of dogs, also. Every one of them was asking with eyes, tail and bark for a friend who would take him home and make him one of the family. In an inner room were several more plaintive pups including one aristocratic little wire-haired terrier. The league is ready to give them to anyone who can offer a good home and proper care.

* * *

Curled up on a bench in the hall is Tag, the official host to the thousands of dogs who are received at the 51 Carver Street headquarters of the league. He is a small but well-poised, pup of doubtful ancestry. Some idea of the number of visitors he welcomes can be gained from the figures for September, when 1080 dogs received his approving glance—and 5072 cats came, too, regardless of his private opinion of the feline family. Of all these guests, we learned, new homes were found for only 59 dogs and 36 cats.

* * *

NRA "Getting-up Time" Story—Once upon a time—three or four years ago—the typewriter belonging to a friend of ours was accustomed to echo the beat of hoofs and the staccato rattle of machine guns as he composed thrilling yarns for the largest group of "pulps"—fiction magazines printed on cheap pulpwood paper. When other publishers began to cut the usual price of 20 cents in half, this group decided that at that price they could not pay writers fairly for their work. Consequently they closed their garish, wild west covers, and retired to hibernate behind them until the financial springtime. Under the sunshine of the NRA they are about to blossom forth once more—and in response to an invitation from their editor, the typewriter will once more rattle to the tune of rousing adventures.

* * *

Medieval Cellars—Another pleasantly constructed scene is to be found in one of the rows of windows on Boylston Street which are devoted to oil burners. This shows how a basement, when relieved of coal bin and dust, may be converted into a beamed and arched recreation room in the medieval style. Unlike some dungeons of the Middle Ages though, oil is employed for burning only—not for boiling.

* * *

Good Mileage—"Well, well, so you really get 40 miles to the gallon, or better, in that little car—and here am I getting only 13!" The hundreds of people who make remarks to this effect to us may take comfort from a further comparison of their own transportation costs and those of the Eastern Steamship Lines. For instance, according to Mr. H. I. Brooks, general passenger agent in Boston, the total cost of each trip between Boston and Yarmouth is around $1500. Hearing this we began to figure just how far we could travel for the same amount—but finding that the result was equivalent to something like 10 trips round the world, we abandoned any thought of experiments in this direction.

Solon, Maine, Thanks CCC for Contract

The little village of Solon, Maine, is offering thanks to the Civilian Conservation Corps today. As a result of the plea of Mr. Charles A. Holway, Solon business man, the CCC has awarded a contract for 56 pairs of snowshoes to him so that he might give work to the "neighbors" and thus relieve unemployment.

These are a small part of the 856 pairs to be made by New England firms. Contracts for making 344 more pairs have been awarded to outside firms. These 1200 are in addition to the 1600 previously awarded to New England firms by the First Corps area authorities.

The New England winter contingents of the CCC are nearing full strength. Only 500 more replacements, now being recruited in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, are necessary to complete the 25,000 quota. These men are stationed at nearly 100 newly constructed winter camps.

More Orphans Get Homes in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Orphan children in California may look upon the depression as a blessing in disguise, in the opinion of Mrs. Rheba Crawford Splivalo, director of the state department of social welfare.

In a departmental report just made public, Mrs. Splivalo pointed out that the demand by foster parents to adopt homeless children continues to exceed the supply by a large margin.

Drunken Driving Must Be Stopped By Drastic Action

Revoking Licenses Urged as Best Deterrant for Motorists

Every authority charged with enforcing safety on the highways, with the courts, the police and the Registrar of Motor Vehicles all taking a hand, should be prepared for drastic action, now that the immediate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment probably will increase the problem of drunken driving in Massachusetts, Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, declared in a statement today.

"If the evil of drunken driving grows," he said, "we should strike at it instantly with the intention of establishing a belief that punishment will be prompt and adequate. To establish beyond any doubt the reputation that Massachusetts will enforce the law against drunken drivers cannot fail to have a helpful and salutary effect."

Mr. Wadsworth suggested an immediate campaign to cope with the expected problem. He said that some new standards will have to be developed.

The police should be schooled in alertness at all times, for it will be their duty to get the necessary evidence to convict a man. Quick action will be the second step. The Registrar of Motor Vehicles holds perhaps the greatest penalty in his hands with the power to revoke a driver's licence.

Must Build Respect

"The Registrar," Mr. Wadsworth continued, "must use this power without fear or favor on those who abuse the privilege which he gives them to operate a motor vehicle. It is up to him to establish in the minds of the public a wholesome respect for the responsibilities resting on every motorist to keep a clear head and steady hand in the interest of the safety of himself and his fellow citizens."

The former assistant secretary of the United States Treasury pointed out that he had no illusions that there has been no drinking under Prohibition but that with repeal there must be a considerable consumption of intoxicating liquors to produce the revenues for the Government so hopefully expected.

"The community," Mr. Wadsworth concluded, "certainly has a right and a duty to administer prompt and effective discipline to the drunken driver. Much has been said of the lack of preparation for an unexpectedly quick repeal of the national Prohibition law. The authorities charged with the enforcement of highway safety have an equal responsibility with the lawmakers in dealing with a new condition which may confront us within 30 days."

Officials who have made a study of the highway safety problem in Massachusetts admitted today that a "more serious situation than anyone realizes will be before us with repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment." They said that if loss of life and limb on the highways is to be reduced, the State must develop immediately a great highway safety educational campaign.

Want Study of Accidents

Apart from drunken-driving accident causes, there are hundreds of other causes that are not known that should be known, the officials declare. They suggested that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology be given the right to make a survey of accident causes in the State. Their findings with a report of methods of elimination would be submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature for action.

One of the great present weaknesses in highway saftey is the belief held by many that everybody who drives an automobile knows how to drive. Safety campaigns usually are conducted on the basis that the motorist at least can drive his own automobile, it was pointed out. But everybody doesn't know how to drive, and to conduct an effective safety campaign this point must be a first consideration.

"Driving today must be made a business proposition," one highway safety official said today. "It should be considered the same as driving an electric car or a locomotive. The driver has a public responsibility and he must be educated to the point where he realizes it."

Shoe Workers Vote For One Big Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 9—Vote on the question of amalgamation of three large shoe workers' unions in Massachusetts was cast in favor of a merger, according to an announcement from the Shoe Workers' Protective Union today.

The plan for amalgamation won by a majority of nearly 15,000 votes. Delegates to a national convention to be held in Boston on Dec. 11 will decide the formation of the new organization which will not be in any way connected with the highly unpopular Boot and Shoe Workers' Union which has been deposed in all centers of the industry as partisan with the employers against the best wishes of the workers.

"Our job is to build one big national shoe workers' union," says Mr. I. Zimmerman of the National Shoe Workers' Association, chairman of the planning board, "and we appeal to all shoe workers to exercise utmost care in selecting delegates to the convention. Since all attacks against the planning board have failed, enemies of the affiliation have sent out stories of possible fusion with the American Federation of Labor. The corner stone of this movement is rank and file control. The plans accepted by the voters dealing with the convention safeguard such ideals."

Food Index Rises

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Dun & Bradstreet food index rose 2 cents to $1.93 in the week ended Nov. 7, reaching the highest level since Aug. 22. The index compares with $1.67 for the corresponding week of 1932.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	800kc-WBZ-302m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Talk on Russia	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy Sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Musical Varieties.	popular	Education talk
5:30	Singing Lady	"Dr. Doolittle"	All-American Boy.	Rambling Rangers
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Eva Gingras, songs	Dance music	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Hill billy music	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk	Buck Rogers
6:15	Happy Landings	records; talks	Dance music; solos	Bobby Benson
6:30	Reports; sports	News; pianist	Football Reporter.	Organ recital
6:45	Lowell Thomas	Sizzlers Trio	Merry-Go-Round	Little Italy
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Salute program	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Three Musketeers	Popular vocal	Just Plain Bill	Fisher's Band
7:30	Laprvi Quartet	Lum and Abner	Voice of the Cello	Dance program
7:45	Tessie the Typist	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	Raymond Pugh &
8:00	Captain Diamond's	Vallee Orchestra;	"Elmer E. Yess";	Brunswick Orch.
8:15	Adventures, sketch	George Gershwin;	Singin' Sam	N. E. Council talk
8:30	Talk series	Richie Craig Jr.;	Hall Johnson Sing-	"The Game of
8:45	Revelers Quartet	sketch; soloists	ers; Hopkins' Or.	Chess," sketch
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Kostelanetz Or-	Organ recital
9:15	dramatic sketch	Show Boat; Win-	chestra; soloists.	Meyer Davis Le
9:30	Wayne King and his	ninger; soloists;	Alfred E. Smith;	Paradis Band
9:45	orchestra	comedy skit	Nat. Sym. Orch.	Reports; news
10:00	Hands Across the	Paul Whiteman's	Sevitsky music;	Willard Robison's
10:15	Border; string orch.	Orchestra; Deems	Prof. R. E. Rogers	Deep River Orch.
10:30	Conrad Orchestra	Taylor; Rhythm	Camera Man talk.	Phil Regan, songs.
10:45	News flashes	Boys; soloists	Reports; news	Gladys Rice; Co-
11:00	Reports; sports	E.B.Rideout; news	Bruins - Toronto	lumbia Orchestra
11:15	The Poet Prince	Meroff Orchestra	hockey game rpt.	News Service
11:30	Anniversary party to	Enric Madriguera	Russian soloists	
11:45	Marie Dressler	and his orchestra	and orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special with Francis J. Cronin at the organ.
8:30 WBZ, Lew White at the dual organ.
8:30 WAAB, Popular Pleasantries, with Francis J. Cronin at the organ.
9:30 WNAC, Metropolitan Parade; popular program.
10:15 WNAC, Bill and Ginger, popular songs.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour; orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, Orlando's Plaza Concert Ensemble.
2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:30 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; Eight Russian Folk Songs (Liadow); Symphony No. 1 (Shostakovitch); Kamarinskaya (Glinka).
3:00 WBZ, "Books and Authors," Edwin Francis Edgett.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; "The Gold or Rubber Dollar," Nicholas Roosevelt; Claudine McDonald; Joseph Littau's Orchestra.
4:30 WEEI, "The Modern Columbus—Impressions of America," S. P. B. Mais.
4:35 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, Army Sendoff to Harvard-Army Game; Corps Band.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Ethel Shutta; Walter O'Keefe; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; Grantland Rice; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time"; dramatized news of the week.
9:00 WEEI, Fred Allen's Revue; Portland Hoffa; Roy Atwell; Phil Duey, soloists; Ferde Grofe's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Irvin S. Cobb; Al Goodman and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; Harry McNaughton; Merrie Men; Neil Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, All-America Football Show; Christy Walsh; "Rip" Miller, West Point coach; male quartet; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Ironmaster"; Bennett Chappell, narrator; concert band.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch.
10:30 WAAB, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
10:30 WEEI, Lum and Abner's Old-Time Friday Night Sociable.
10:30 WNAC, Nick Parkyakakas, "The Greek Orator," candidate for Mayor.
10:45 WBZ, Floyd Gibbons, "The Headline Hunter."
10:45 WAAB, Talk by Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador to the United States.
11:00 WAAB, Symphonic Strings, Alexander Chuhaldin, director, from Montreal.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Bar Answers Coakley

The Boston Bar Association has informed the Supreme Court of the State that Daniel Coakley, disbarred lawyer and politician, is "not now such an individual as may be held out by the court as worthy of being a member of the bar." In this way it meets Coakley's plea for reinstatement.

* * *

Politicians who are already sharpening their pencils for the next gubernatorial election will be watching when Coakley's reinstatement petition comes before Judge Lummus tomorrow. Youngman's most telling shaft against Ely in the last election was connecting him up with what he called the unsavory record of Coakley, who is now a member of the Governor's Council.

* * *

'Box Office' Appeal

At the liquor hearing this morning sat Robert J. Watt, chieftan of Massachusetts labor—his expression somewhat rueful. "Look at this huge crowd here," he said with a glance at some 250 people crowding the Gardner Auditorium, "come because of the attraction of the word 'booze'."

* * *

"Just let me come in here with any piece of social legislation such as child labor or minimum wage, and a mere handful turns out." His eye roved over the group, picking out organization leaders here and there. "I believe it is a commentary on their common sense," he said.

* * *

Governor Ely Threatened

Plain clothes detectives stationed around Governor Ely's offices, at the Governor's hotel apartment, and his home in Westfield, bear mute testimony to the bitterness aroused by the truck drivers' strike in Springfield.

* * *

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety, is playing safe and not taking any chances. No alarmist, he has received information the nature of which he declines to reveal, and which he considers serious enough to call for precautionary measures. The menace to the Governor is believed to have grown out of his action in ordering State troops to the strike area.

* * *

Truck Strike in Courts

Meanwhile, arbitration proceedings to settle the strike are being swathed in a tangle of legal red tape. Embattled lawyers for both sides are pitting injunction against court jurisdiction rights, in the attempt to settle whether state or federal courts shall decide the matter.

* * *

Monday the struggle will come to a head, and either one court or the other will be chosen. As trucking involves interstate commerce, labor insists it is a federal problem.

* * *

To Dedicate Prado

The trustees of the George Robert White Fund will on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock dedicate the Prado in the North End, opening a wide and soon-to-be ornate vista between the old North Church or Christ Church in Salem Street and St. Stephen's Church in Hanover Street. Mayor James M. Curley, about two years ago, conceived the idea of opening a vista between the two churches, the Old North being the sanctuary from the steeples of which were hung the lanterns to tell Paul Revere the route the British soldiers were to take in the beginning of their march on Lexington and Concord in 1775.

* * *

The White Fund will furnish the greater part of the money necessary for the project. Some 16 old buildings have already been removed. The area has been purchased at a cost of about $267,000 while $100,000 more will be necessary to make fountains, gardens, tablets, as well as an ornamental pavement of different colored flag stones between the two churches.

* * *

Curley to See Hopkins

Mayor James M. Curley accepted today the invitation of Harry L. Hopkins, National Civil Works Administrator, to attend a conference in Washington next Wednesday to determine plans in coöperation with the Federal Government which will largely alleviate unemployment through municipal programs of public works.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's

The name of Umberto Romano has come into prominence in recent years in connection with prizes and honorable mentions. His work has catching qualities that arrest the eye of the onlooker and give an impression of heroics. At Grace Horne's Gallery in Stuart Street there may be seen a large number of his things, three galleries full to be exact.

Mr. Romano has no set style; he lends himself easily to varying modes of expression and displays versatility in each. In certain respects he summarizes all contemporary tendencies. We observe, side by side examples of the flat lineal mode and the spatial plastic mode. In both he resorts to exaggerated means of achieving results. Mr. Romano's strength lies in a conciseness of depiction, in a sleek, spare performance, which is engaging though not absorbing, voguish rather than stylish. His pictures many of them could be used for illustrations and advertising broadsides (this is not said by way of disparagement).

Nevertheless in a few of his oils there is a tenuous quality, the compositions including Luman figures in which he builds up the work in a finer, more sensitive manner. He is repaid for the effort, for they wear very much better than the declamatory figures which are intended to look like heroes or demi-gods.

As a colorist Mr. Romano also exhibits varying tastes. Sometimes the pigment contributes to the atmosphere, colors dark and foreboding prevail. On other occasions Mr. Romano rises to paler and paler schemes which to us seemed the more interesting and profound. Dark schemes require a patience in color handling which he seems loath to give. We should accuse him of lacking the capacity if he did not show it in lighter canvases.

A large number of drawings demonstrates the ceaseless experimentation of this young artist. We admire his tenacity. D. A.

TVA Approves Dam If Public Funds Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala. — Construction of dam No. 3 above Muscle Shoals is approved by the Tennessee Valley Authority as an emergency employment measure on condition that it is built with public works money and not with TVA funds.

This was announced recently by Chairman A. E. Morgan of the TVA after the authority had taken formal action on a request by Senators H. L. Black (D.) and J. H. Bankhead (D.) of Alabama, who have urged that construction of dam No. 3 be started by the TVA at once.

"The dam is an integral part of the navigation program for the Tennessee River," Mr. Morgan said, "and will be a part of the power program when the dam is needed. The only disadvantage to building the dam now is that it would not come into full use at once, which may be outweighed by the advantage of providing employment, by current favorable construction prices, and by the fact that the dam would substantially aid navigation on the Tennessee River below Chattanooga."

Tavern-Saloon Debate Waxes Hot In State Hearing

Mrs. Lovett Leads Women in Attack; Sullivan Caught on Query

Powerful opposition to the "tavernized" saloon converged on the State House today as dry workers and temperance advocates buttonholed legislators and poured out their objections at the public hearing before the legislative committee on legal affairs.

Mrs. Robert Lovett, chairman of the Massachusetts Women's Organization for Prohibition Reform, forecast rejection of the tavern by the Legislature, that meets in special session tomorrow to take up the details of the proposed liquor law.

Certain that the combined opposition of such groups as the Crusaders, the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs and the Liquor Reform Organization have turned the tide against the tavern, she admitted that Gov. Joseph B. Ely's indorsement of the tavern yesterday constituted a setback.

"But he called the tavern a saloon and that helped," she said.

Opposes Ely Plan

She took exception to the Governor's assertion that the workingmen must have a place such as the tavern to go in their working clothes or else go to a speakeasy. This viewpoint has been refuted, she said, by the willingness of the workers to drink their beer in restaurants, without asking for beer gardens. By the same token, she insisted, the sale of hard liquors in restaurants would satisfy the laborers.

Her statement was being contradicted however by preparation underway in labor circles to favor the tavern before the legislative committee on legal affairs. A group of labor men representing waitresses, barkeepers and brewery workers is expected to go on record shortly supporting Governor Ely's recommendation for a workingman's saloon.

The prevailing sentiment is that the legislature will reject the tavern despite the Governor's stand. It is estimated that there is nearly if not enough opposition to the tavern represented on the legal affairs committee to defeat it there. Expectations of the tavern's defeat were strengthened by Mr. Christian A. Herter, speaker of the House of Representatives, who predicted that the House would vote the tavern down by a narrow margin.

Some indication as to how the Legislature might modify the proposed law was furnished by Mr Herter, who declared himself in favor of making the tavern a place where wines and beers could be sold but not hard liquor. Thereby he would shear the tavern of its resemblance to the saloon and convert it, as Connecticut has done, into a beer garden. Education of the people away from hard liquor would constitute the major gain in such a move. Mr. Harter said.

Favors Package Sales

He would permit the sale of liquor in hotels, but would concentrate the bulk of liquor distribution in package sales.

Meanwhile the tavern controversy was aired before the legal affairs committee, with Representative Lewis Sullivan, member of the special committee on liquor legislation, supporting the tavern by likening it to the Canadian taverns, which he said had proved orderly institutions. In Canada, he said, the tavern is orderly and women seldom if ever enter it.

His comparison was blasted, however, by a committeeman who wrested from Mr. Sullivan the admission that the Canadian taverns did not sell hard liquors as would the proposed Massachusetts taverns but dispensed merely wine and beer.

"Are you predicting orderly whisky and gin taverns in Massachusetts on the basis of orderly Canadian beer and wine taverns?" the committeeman asked.

The question went unanswered.

Vienna Football Game Called Off by Police

VIENNA, Nov. 9 (AP)—A football game scheduled for Sunday has been forbidden, it became known today, in conformity with sweeping police precautions to prevent disorders in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the Austrian Republic, Nov. 12.

The opposing teams represent workers' sport clubs, and there was reason to believe the 50,000 expected spectators might forget the game and begin cheering for the republic.

In addition, not only the annual Nov. 12 parade of Socialists has been forbidden, but customary school exercises and official receptions commemorating the Republic's birth will be omitted. At the same time, the police have forbidden 21 meetings scheduled for Nov. 11, at which the fifteenth anniversary of the passing of Victor Adler, Socialist leader, is to be observed.

A torchlight procession Nov. 13, celebrating the tenth anniversary of Karl Seitz as burgomaster of Socialist Vienna, also has been abandoned. On the other hand, the official Socialist newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung again will be permitted to be sold on news stands starting today.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain or snow tonight, with temperature slightly above freezing; Friday fair and colder; moderate southerly winds, shifting to fresh northwesterly.

Maine: Cloudy with snow tonight and in extreme east portion Friday morning; colder Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight; Friday generally fair and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light rain or snow tonight; Friday fair and colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south and southwest winds over south portion, becoming fresh to strong northwest late tonight, and moderate shifting winds becoming fresh northwest Friday over north portion, and overcast weather with rain or snow over north portion tonight; Friday generally fair except rain or snow in Eastport.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 3:55 p. m., Friday 4:35 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5 p. m.

Mayor-Elect Knocked at Door Of That City Hall Ten Times

Connecticut's Capital to Have Executive Who Knows How to Mend Roofs but Has No Political Bombast

As the tide of political reform sweeps the North Atlantic, a great wave dashes along from Bridgeport, the industrial capital of Connecticut.

There's a rattle of gear and ladders from the back yard of an unpretentious house on Salem Street, as Bridgeport's Mayor-elect pulls on his overalls and prepares for another day of roof-mending. Bridgeport's political upheaval is centered around the house on Salem Street where Mr. Jasper McLevy, the city's new Socialist Mayor, receives the acclaim that is due the victor.

The Mayor-elect faces the news men with a quizzical smile on his seamed and weathered face. He reiterates his election promises tersely. There is no outburst of elation, no post-election pæon.

He rubs his chin with a hand roughened by toil, knuckles calloused from his 28 years of hammering on the doors of political office. To his political opponents, he was jocularly known as the "perennial candidate" and the "runningest candidate." Long ago he had hammered on the door of the board of selectmen. Nine times before he has banged on the portals of City Hall to be answered only by derision or amusement.

20,637 Votes for Governor

Last year, running for Governor of the State he received 20,637 individual corroborations in the ballot-boxes of the State. The mansion door shook a little at his knock but no one seemed disturbed. Now the door of the City Hall has swung wide. The Mayor-elect pauses, standing in his overalls in the yard of the Salem Street house, waiting for the exodus from Golden Hill. He answers questions quietly. And he poses in the "front room" for the photographers.

During the last campaign his political opponents had raised their bugaboos to frighten the voters. Should McLevy be elected, they bellowed oratorically, Bridgeport would become an industrial desert. The factories would move out. Business would fold up in slumber to the croon of the wind among cold chimneys.

Today the mayor-elect smiles as he quotes a telephone call received from one factory official: "Now that you're in, our factory is going to stay here!"

It's a Big Job

There is a total lack of political bombast as he declares, "Nobody realizes more than I as we enter office what a long, hard pull it is going to be to lead Bridgeport out of its financial dilemma."

As he makes the declaration he glances across the political field in the direction of his erstwhile foes. To these men Mayor-Elect McLevy looks for support in his battle to carry out his campaign promises—the merit system and civil service for municipal employees; planned government to build for the future while meeting the needs of the present; a complete reorganization of all municipal departments to install efficiency and economy.

The upheaval of this election's unparalleled political overturns sweeps on through the reaches of the Sound. But in the house on Salem Street in Bridgeport, Conn., it's "business as usual." Next Monday the doors of City Hall will open for Mayor McLevy, newest maker of history—first Socialist mayor east of Milwaukee—the first Socialist to issue municipal edicts in the empire between the "kingdom of Corn" and the sea.

Uruguay Official Quits

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 9 (By U. P.)—The resignation of Señor Aniceto Patron, Minister of Public Works, was accepted by the President today. Señor Patron also resigned from the steering committee of the Nacional Party. His withdrawal was attributed to an internal party dispute over the ticket for the coming presidential election.

Music

Lawrence Tibbett

Yesterday morning in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Mr. Lawrence Tibbett gave the first concert of the series presented under the auspices of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. The excellent Mr. Stewart Wille was at the piano.

To an English speaking audience, Mr. Tibbett paid the compliment of singing all songs in English, with the exception of an encore, "The Evening Star" from Tannhäuser. Nor did the text appear to suffer in translation. The Handel aria, "Hear Me, Ye Winds and Waves," was a model of smoothly flowing, sustained tone—a characteristic which has come to be associated with the work of this artist. Throughout the program, the listener found keenest enjoyment in the well-matched scale, the apparently inexhaustible reservoir of tone and the well-nigh perfect breath control.

In Mr. Tibbett one finds too the happy union of excellent taste with good technique, which is probably why one remembers with great pleasure the "Love Song" by Brahms, "Death's Lullaby" by Mousorgsky and, for number in lighter vein, Browning's amusing "Spite Fence." In no small measure did Mr. Wille contribute to the pleasures of the morning. Rarely does one find the technique of accompanist and soloist combined in the person of one man. Mr Wille's performance of the Siloti arrangement of the Bach Organ Prelude in G minor was masterly, and the "Malaguena" by Lecuona was full of rhythmic sonorities without becoming harshly thunderous. G. M. S.

Pro Arte Quartet

Evidently the word had gone round. Sanders Theater, housing the second of three concerts by the Pro Arte Quartet last evening, held so many people that they overflowed onto rows of seats ranged on the stage, and stood crowded in small groups throughout the floor and balcony. Mrs. Coolidge, generous donor of the series of concerts, may well have felt gratified at such response.

The listeners heard a program of rare beauty, beginning with Franck's Quartet, continuing through John Alden Carpenter's and concluding with Debussy's; a program balanced and unified, since a similarity of style and manner hold through all three compositions, testifying more vigorously than one might have believed possible to certain Gallic tendencies in Mr. Carpenter's musical manners. There lay in the measures of the second movement of his quartet the rhythmic vitality combined with the lightness of scoring and the pungent tonal combinations which so often emerge from Debussyan measures. Yet, withal, Mr. Carpenter's eloquent work bespeaks a strong musical individuality and a character quite his own.

The Pro Arte players exhibit the unanimity, the rhythmic verve, the decisive attack and release, the exquisite contrasts of dynamics and the masterly musicianship which distinguish the few string quartets in the top rank. C. S. B.

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Freight Car Pool Offered as Step To Coördination

Rail Lines Would Retain Individuality but Use Equipment as Unit

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—The possibility of saving millions of dollars annually in railroad operation, with resulting reduction of freight transportation costs, through pooling of all the freight cars in the country, was outlined here yesterday by Mr. Olin C. Castle, an assistant to the federal coördinator of transportation.

Mr. Castle spoke before the annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League, which is vitally interested in reduction of freight costs, declaring that such a plan was being worked out by the section of car pooling of the coordinator's office, of which he is director.

Stressing that the plan under consideration does not mean the nationalization of or even the consolidation of the railroads, Mr. Castle presented it as an arrangement whereby the lines would maintain their own individuality, yet benefit from working together as one, so far as use of their freight equipment was concerned.

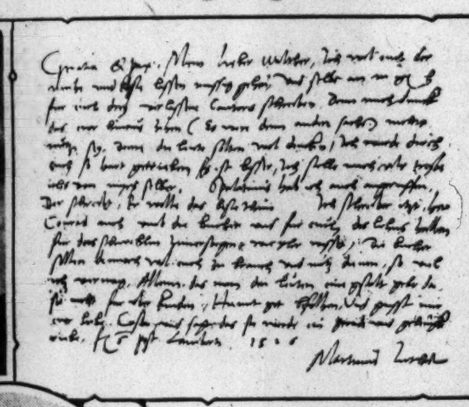
"I visualize the railroads as a single system for the purpose of car distribution," Mr. Castle said, "with all of the freight cars available for distribution on exactly the same principle as governs the distribution of cars between the divisions of any large railroad system. This does not mean the nationalization or even the consolidation of railroads."

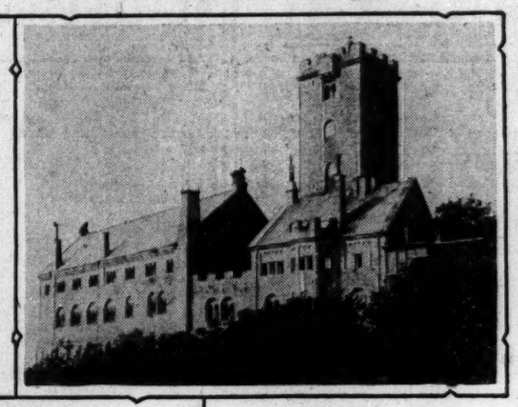
The idea, briefly told, is to avoid having to send freight cars back empty over long runs after they have been used to carry loads over another line.

For every 100 miles a freight car is moved under load there are about 65 miles of empty, wasteful hauling which might mostly be eliminated if the railroads will coöperate in the arrangement to be worked out by the coördinator's office, Mr. Castle said.

In its business meeting the league went on record as opposing further governmental jurisdiction over water-borne traffic than now exists, and urged that the Government retire from operation of barge lines on the Mississippi as early as possible, declaring its opposition to "the Government being in the transportation business." It also approved the report of its legislation committee which opposed compulsory consolidation of railroads under which existing competition would be curtailed.

Where Luther Translated the Bible Into Language of Germany's Common People





Upper Left—Courtesy of German Tourist Office, Berlin, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. All Others by Historia-Photos, Berlin

Down Through the Years His Name Is Recalled

Upper Left and Right—Luther's Study and Exterior View of the Wartburg, Eisenach. Upper Center—Letter of Luther to John Walther in 1526. Inset—Picture of Luther by Lucas Cranach, the Younger. Lower Center—Page of First Print of Complete Translation, Woodcuts by Lucas Cranach, the Elder.

Luther's Translation of Bible Led Reformation in Germany

Placed Treasures of the Old and New Testaments in Language People Understood—Freed Them From Moral and Intellectual Bondage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Martin Luther's translation of the Bible into German, in 1534, was one of those seemingly inevitable happenings of history, which from century to century stir the world from its apathy.

The time, the place and the man combined to produce it and to make it inwardly acceptable to the thinking elements in Luther's world. Without the abuses of Roman Catholic ritual, the dawn of national consciousness and the invention of printing it would never have been possible.

Without the preparatory work of Wycliffe, in England, and Jan Hus in Bohemia, without the inspiring influence of deep-thinking humanists and priests all over Europe, not to mention the scholarly circle of men who coöperated with Luther at Wittenberg in the early part of the sixteenth century, such an important contribution to humanity as the Luther Bible might have been much longer delayed.

And, above all, without Martin Luther, the man of spirit and tremendous moral strength, the Reformation in Germany might have been delayed or even diverted into quite other channels.

Step Toward German Unity

But Luther, strong in his knowledge of God and with the moral and material support of many of the German princes of his day—especially the wise rulers of Saxony—fought through his battle of conscience regardless of consequences.

By forging a speech which opened up the rich treasures of the Old and New Testaments to the German people, from the North Sea to the Alps, Luther freed them from moral and intellectual bondage and took one of the first steps on the long road to German national unity.

It was less among the common people than among the princes of Germany, who for various reasons ranged themselves on Luther's side, that this new influence was felt. "In the most momentous stage of its development," according to von Ranke the famous historian, "the national consciousness was touched and penetrated to its very depths by the genuine expression of unveiled and unadulterated religion."

There were translations of the Bible before Luther, in fact, 18 of them had passed through the printing presses of Strasbourg, Mainz, Augsburg, Köln and other thriving German towns. But they were all translations of a translation, namely of the Latin Bible in use in the church. And not one of them can compare in power or beauty of speech with Luther's version.

Language of People Needed

Luther himself, like all the scholars of his time, received his education entirely through the old languages and through the priests and monasteries. Were it not for his wrestling, seeking intellect he might always have remained within the Roman Catholic Church, content to accept the language of the church along with its teachings.

But once he had won through after immense struggles to understand the importance of the Scriptures in leading mankind to the realization of its direct contact with God and had come to regard the function of the priest as an interpreter of that contact, the language question settled itself. The unlettered people must be able to reach the word of God through their own language.

What is hardly realized today is that this language had to be breathed upon by a great artist and made alive before it could "clothe the Scriptures like a well-fitting garment." German in the spoken form was already rich in vocabulary and turn of phrase, but limited by local barriers and differing greatly from province to province.

Gradually, an official form of German for court and legal purposes had emerged, beginning with the Holy Roman Imperial Court of Charles IV and continuing under his descendants in Germany. This speech was in use at the court of the "Kurfürsts" (Electors) of Saxony and of other princes. It was out of this official speech that Luther made a living, pulsing thing. He himself writes: "I have no special speech in German. I speak according to the Saxon Chancellry, which all princes and kings in Germany follow."

Studied Pictures and Songs

This was only the foundation. To get near to the heart of the common people, for whom his Bible was meant, Luther, himself one of the people, studied the speech of "the mother in the home and the child in the street." To show how seriously Luther strove to get at the real speech of the heart, one may refer to a letter in which he begs a Nuremberg friend to send him a collection of all German pictures, rhymes, folk songs and poems of that year.

Martin Luther, strong in his fight after the Diet of Worms, who could say to the powerful representatives of the Church of Rome, "I can not and will not recant," had to be taken aside into the quiet of the Wartburg refuge, before he could leave the thousand and one writings, lectures and sermons associated with his life at the University of Wittenberg and set himself to the translation of the New Testament from the Greek. Such was the tremendous energy and inspiration of this man that in the space of three months he had finished the rough draft of the translation. Much remained to be done.

Returning to Wittenberg, in March, 1522, Luther restored order in the new church, where overzealous followers had wrought disorder and destruction. Then he was free to consult with Melanchthon, Bugenhagen, Lucas Cranach, the painter, and others of his scholarly circle "so as to perfect the language of the New Testament."

Paid Tribute to Melanchthon

In Melanchthon Luther found a great source of inspiration. As von Ranke says: "It was truly a divine dispensation that these two men (Luther and Melanchthon) lived together and united in this crisis." Melanchthon, the philosophical and literary man, is careful not to trouble Luther's thoughts, and Luther, the theologian, confesses he abandons an opinion whenever Melanchthon does not approve of it.

In their zeal for the finest translation the friends often sought two, three and even four weeks for the right German word, especially in certain parts of the Old Testament, which was later translated from the Hebrew. In the book of Job, for example, four days were required to translate barely three lines of the Hebrew.

The first printing of the New Testament appeared in Wittenberg in folio size, with woodcuts from Lucas Cranach, in September 1522. It was immediately bought up by eager students, although the cost was high for those days, being 1½ gulden. For this money (about 40 marks today) a peasant could then buy a cow. Three months later a new printing was completed, and up to 1533 there were 85 editions issued.

Church Service Reorganized

The complete translation of the Bible was not finished until 1534. During the 12 years left to Luther 10 editions of the Bible were brought out, and during this period he continued working on the translation always striving to improve it.

Not that this was his only task. These years were full of toil for Luther and of immense significance for the new church. The church service had to be reorganized, more place had to be given to congregational singing and the preaching of the Gospel.

Hymns had to be written, since none existed apart from the chants of the priests. Thirty-eight hymns and some of the melodies for them Luther wrote himself, among them the world-known "Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott" and the lovely Christmas hymn "Von Himmel hoch da komm' ich her."

This was but one part of his tremendous output of work. Lectures to students, letters, and still more letters to the "Kurfürsts" and nobles, exhorting them to see that a new system of education for the people be evolved from the ruins of the humanistic church system, sermons in the town church and the Castle church, as well as the writing of the catechisms—all absorbed his great energies. But when everything is duly considered, the German people would probably still say that Luther's greatest testament to them was his translation of the Bible:

Der Psalter.

I.

(Spöner) Das es für einen nicht nutz haben / was Gott redet vnd thut.

Ol dem der nicht wandelt im rat der Gottlosen / noch trit auff den weg der sünder / Noch sitzet da die Spötter sitzen.

Sondern hat lust zum Gesetz des HERRN / Vnd redet von seinem Gesetze tag vnd nacht.

Der ist wie ein baum gepflantet an den wasserbechen / der seine frucht bringet zu seiner zeit / Vnd seine bletter verwelcken nicht / vnd was er machet / das gerate wol.

(Gerichte) Das ist / sie werden nicht bestehen / noch sonst jm der Christen gemeine bleiben / ja sie verwehen sich selbs / wie die sprew vom korn

Aber so sind die Gottlosen nicht / Sondern wie sprew / die der wind verstrewet.

Darumb bleiben die Gottlosen nicht im gerichte / noch die sünder jnn der Gemeine der gerechten.

Denn der HERR kennet den weg der gerechten / Aber der gottlosen weg vergehet.

II.

Warumb toben die Heiden / Vnd die leute reden so vergeblich?

Die Könige im lande lehnen sich auff / vnd die Herrn ratschlagen miteinander / Wider den HERRN vnd seinen gesalbeten.

Lasset vns zureissen jre bande / vnd von vns werffen jre seile.

Aber der im Himel wonet / lachet jr / Vnd der HERR spottet jr.

Er wird einest mit jnen reden jnn seinem zorn / Vnd mit seinem grim wird er sie schrecken.

Aber ich

Luther's Faith Broke Shackles Of Era's Fears and Superstition

(Continued from Page 1)

thrown together in a confused mass of humanity. What we now term democracy was seeking to express itself then. The world needed a Martin Luther and nothing less than a world, and the timelessness of a world, would suffice to compass the import of his message.

Distinguished at University

Reared by devout parents, Luther early learned the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments. At the age of 18 he entered the University of Erfurt, at that time the most famous seat of learning in Germany. A brilliant scholar, he completed the arts course with unprecedented distinction.

His father, a pious man of the peasant class, had fought hard to give his son advantages which had never been his own. It was his ambition that Martin should become a lawyer. At the very moment that he was about to study for the law, however, he surprised himself, and everyone who knew him, by abandoning the project and entering a convent. What definitely actuated this decision has never been authentically known.

From Luther's own sayings and writings about himself, it appears that he became a monk in order to "save his soul." Whatever the reason, as a monk he became utterly obedient; he fasted, prayed, and scourged his body only to find himself no nearer to the God he was seeking.

In the convent, however, he found a Bible and there followed a period of comparative happiness. Mental anguish ceased as Luther found peace in "taking God at His word and trusting to His promises."

Opened Way to Freedom

It was the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans which led Luther, and consequently the thinking world today, to greater religious freedom. "I sought day and night," wrote Luther, "to make out the meaning of Paul, and at last I came to apprehend his epistle thus: Through the gospel is revealed the righteousness which availeth with God . . . 'The just shall live by faith.' Straightway, I felt as if I were born anew . . . I saw the Scriptures in a new light." So it was that "justification by faith alone" became the basis of Luther's doctrine.

An excerpt from the Catholic Encyclopædia will show how corrupt had become the religion of that day. "With the ecclesiastical organization fully developed, it came to pass that the activities of the governing ecclesiastical bodies were no longer confined to the ecclesiastical domain, but affected almost every sphere of popular life. Gradually, a regrettable worldliness manifested itself in many high ecclesiastics. Their chief object, viz., to guide man to his eternal goal, claimed too seldom their attention and worldly activities became in too many cases the chief interest. . . . In the Papal Curia political interests and a worldly life were often prominent."

Granting of Indulgences

The actual pivot around which the reformation turned was Luther's attack upon the prevailing system of raising money from the people by the granting of indulgences. The particular indulgence which caused Luther to revolt was one by which, "on the payment of certain specified sums of money, spiritual privileges, including the pardon of sins, could be obtained by the purchasers." The money thus collected was to be used for the building of St. Peter's Church at Rome.

Although this attack upon the indulgences was merely the occasion of the reformation, it was at this point that Protestantism began in earnest. The word "Protestant" dates back to 1529 and was used by German theologians. It should be regarded as a professing, not merely a protesting. Its too common use has given it a negative sound. It stands for affirmation, not negation.

One of the most significant moments in Luther's career was when he became a Doctor of Theology and, accordingly, took the vow "to defend Evangelical truth vigorously." Little did he know then how far he was to stand by that oath, nor is it often remembered how much it has helped in shaping the thought of the world.

Luther was right when he maintained that reformation must begin with the individual. In England, a fifteenth century record exists, showing that a certain Bishop examined 300 of the clergy in his diocese. He found that 168 of them were incapable of repeating the Ten Commandments; 31 out of the 168 did not know where they could be found in the Scriptures; 40 did not know where the Lord's Prayer was written, and 31 of the 40 did not know who was the author of the Lord's Prayer.

Within Reach of Peasants

It must be admitted that, in the case of England, a very few copies only of Wycliffe's translation of the Vulgate were then in existence. Germany, in 1518, possessed as many as 14 translations of the Bible. Luther's translation of the Old and New Testaments was, perhaps, his greatest gift to his country. His endeavor—and success—was to translate the Bible so that the Word became the possession of the people, high and low. Especially did his rendering of the Scriptures reach the heart of the simple, untutored peasant.

Education also owes much of its development to Luther. In 1524, he called upon the "Burgomasters and Councillors of Cities in the German Land" to provide more generous educational facilities and the establishment of public libraries. Every child, no matter how poor, had the right, in Luther's opinion, to learn how to read, write and count.

Luther insisted that lessons should be made interesting to children and even prepared an edition of Æsop's Fables for use as a reader. To Luther, too, is attributed the art of pictorial illustration in teaching children. Owing to the primitive condition of education, begging among students amounted to a profession. Hostels were attached to the universities where they could sleep, but for their daily food they depended upon their own efforts.

The "wandering student," begging his way along the highroad, was a common sight. Luther claimed that the only remedy for this evil was to establish a method whereby each town should be responsible for its poor, through charitable efforts. This system, although materially augmented, exists in many countries today, to the reasonable exclusion of begging and vagrancy.

World's Thinking Affected

Froude, the historian, has said, "Had there been no Luther, the English, the American and German peoples would be thinking differently, would be acting differently and would be altogether different men and women from what they are at this moment."

When Luther was born, America had not been discovered and it was not until 74 years after his passing that the first pilgrim landed at Plymouth and 84 years after, that Boston, Mass., was founded.

Robert C. Winthrop, addressing the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1883, recognized Martin Luther "beyond all other men as the instrument of God in giving the impulse by thought, word and act, to that wide world movement which resulted not merely in the reformation of Europe, but in all that Americans now enjoy and rejoice in being."

Over the door of the rustic house in Eisleben in which Martin Luther was born, is carved the following simple inscription. It fittingly defines the axis upon which revolved the wheel of the Reformation:

Christ's own Word is Luther's lore,
And so it lives for evermore.

Bomb Is Sequel To Stern Words From De Valera

Irish Republican Army Is Warned Against Law Breaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Nov. 9—What police say was a bomb explosion was the dramatic sequel today to Mr. Eamon de Valera's stern words to the Irish Republican Army, speaking at the Fianna Fail annual convention here yesterday.

Mr. de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, declared the government had determined not to give in to "pressure from outside." It intended, he added, to put an end to raiding premises, destroying films and other kinds of private property for political motives. Nor would it allow persons sentenced for such acts to be given special treatment as political prisoners.

Too much liberty, he said, would merely serve as encouragement to others to break the law.

At the outset of the proceedings, Chairman O'Kelly, Vice-President of the Executive Council, had refused to allow the motion to be discussed which called for release of six Irish Republican Army men sentenced Monday for breaking the law. The men were found guilty of being members of an unlawful association which "promoted unlawful possession of firearms by its members."

The Irish Republican Army supported Mr. de Valera in the last election, although it was careful to add that it disapproved of a considerable part of his program. But for some time it has been busy organizing the "Boycott British" League which has been raiding premises and doing all those things which Mr. de Valera said in a speech yesterday the Government intends to prevent.

Police are still investigating today's explosion which occurred outside a steam laundry just after a motorcar passed at high speed.

Mr. de Valera declared in the course of yesterday's proceedings that the Government had tried to get all organizations with republican aims to join together but saw little hope of success. In this connection the meeting listened to a speech from Mr. Frank Aiken, Minister of Defense, wherein he described the new volunteer reserve force which had been constituted, he said, so that the Free State could maintain its neutrality against any power whateoever. This force, he added, will be organized the same way as the Swiss army.

At a crowded meeting last evening Mr. de Valera affirmed the chief aims of his Government to be to guarantee civil and religious liberty to all and to restore the unity of the country.

"It is true," he went on, "that we haven't a republic today but we have the opportunity of ruling well or ill. We are preparing the way for that day when there will be functioning in this country the free and independent Irish republic."

He had been spoken of, he added, as "The King's Minister." He had given no allegiance to anybody except the Irish people.

Mr. de Valera, however, expressed readiness to coöperate with Great Britain. The two nations, he said, lived so closely together they had much in common.

Light Sentences For Assassins Of Japan's Premier

Leniency Held to Show Delicate Position of Moderate Elements

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 9—The naval court-martial hearing of the cases of 10 junior officers who participated in the incident of May 15, when Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai was assassinated and buildings were bombed, was completed at the Yokosuka naval station this morning. The defendants were found guilty and sentenced to various terms in prison.

The fact that the prosecution's demand for capital punishment for those directly concerned in the assassination of the Premier was rejected seems ample proof that Japan has not yet abandoned the traditional concepts of justice in which patriotic motives are considered at least partial justification for any crime.

Some observers also believe that it indicates that the moderate elements of the nation are still so uncertain of their position that they are not willing to risk a test of strength which might result in the overthrow of parliamentarism and the establishment of the military dictatorship.

The court was presided over by Capt. Shiro Takasu, chief judge. The defendants wore uniforms stripped of their insignia. Sentences were then announced as follows:

Sub-Lieutenants Kiyoshi Koga and Taku Mikami, who fired the first shots at the Premier, 15 years; Sub-Lieutenant Isamu Kuroiwa, for whom the extreme penalty also was asked, 13 years. Others for whom life sentence or lesser punishment was asked received from 10 to one year, some with stays of execution. All defendants later announced that they would not appeal.

Shortly before the court convened, a Nationalist student, Ten o Miyata, visited the residence of Admiral Takarabe, ex-Minister of Marine, clad in a white ceremonial "seppaku" kimono, read a declaration denouncing the admiral's connection with the London naval treaty, after which he committed hara-kiri.

Despite the fact that upward of 1,000,000 persons signed a petition demanding clemency for the naval defendants, liberal elements deplore the comparative lightness of the sentences, believing that it will demonstrate to the world that Japan is still a country where assassination is recognized as a political weapon.

Correspondingly light sentences, of four years, on 11 cadets charged with terroristic acts on the same occasion, were recently passed by court-martial.

New Treasury Issue

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Treasury Department invites bids for $75,000,000 of 91-day bills which will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidder. The bills will be dated Nov. 15, 1933, and the proceeds will be used to retire a similar issue.

Wide Study Made To Save Beauties Of English Moors

Engineers Seek Now to Combine Art and Utility in Staffordshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Eng.—Countryside preservation experts and engineers are coöperating to combine beauty and utility on the moorlands of Staffordshire.

A reafforestation scheme on Cannock Chase has just been completed by the charity commissioners. A local committee now keeps a watch over the district to prevent its amenities being spoiled.

There is a mining industry on the borders of the Chase, and an official of the local committee has consulted the largest coal owners in the vicinity. It is understood that most of these are in full sympathy with the desire to preserve unspoiled the beauty of Staffordshire. It is proposed that certain belts should be marked out for further industrial development, this being done largely for the purpose of protecting the Chase from unregulated economic exploitation.

The committee in charge of the Chase's welfare was set up after the issue of the National Park Committee in 1929. Its president is Lord Dartmouth.

The Chase is under the control of the South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire Joint Town Planning Committee. This committee is responsible for the largest town planning scheme in England. It comprises Cannock Chase, Clent Hills, Kinver Edge, and other beauty spots.

It includes 31 authorities, covers an area of roughly 500 square miles, with a ratable value of about £4,000,000, and a population of 1,000,000.

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Lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S.

Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S., of London, England, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Science Which Discloses the Standard of Perfection," this noon, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Theater, Boston.

The lecturer was introduced by Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

It is a pleasure to welcome you on behalf of The Mother Church to this lecture on Christian Science entitled "Christian Science: The Science Which Discloses the Standard of Perfection."

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes that "Christian Science meets a yearning of the human race for spirituality" (p. 111:24). The reason for this is not far to seek. Materiality has been found wanting. It has not fulfilled its promises and has, to say the least, brought the world today into a most uncomfortable situation. It is natural, then, that men and nations should begin to turn their gaze in the opposite direction.

Christian Science teaches, even as did Jesus the Christ, that as we seek and find the things of Spirit, human conditions are thereby improved and ameliorated, that the Love which is God, knowing that we have need of all these things, meets the human need, while gently leading us up to the discovery of our divine selfhood our actual unity with the divine Mind. Thereby we find that all things are ours. As a poet has written:

> "All which thy child's mistake
> Fancies as lost, I have stored for thee at home:
> Rise, clasp My hand, and come."

The lecturer today is well qualified, through his practice of Christian Science, to explain to you this demonstrable truth; and it now gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Ralph B. Scholfield of London, England, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Scholfield.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 470) Mrs. Eddy writes: "The standard of perfection was originally God and man. Has God taken down His own standard, and has man fallen?"

Christian Science defines God as "infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (Science and Health, p. 465). Are any of these synonymous terms for God changeable? Can infinite Life or Mind change its nature or its standard and die? Can Love or Truth produce anything unlovely or false? No! These great infinite qualities may appear to be excluded from our experience, but they themselves can never change or produce their opposites. "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit." And so Christian Science maintains that God has not taken down His own standard of perfection, because He cannot do so, and because with Him is "no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

Christian Science also maintains that perfect man never can fall from perfection, for the omnipotence of God and the law of Life, or God, sustain him.

Mortals have become so accustomed to seeing man as sinning, sick, and dying, that they have accepted human ills as real and as a part of man's life. The teachings of scholastic theology, physiology, and materia medica often bind mortals down to the belief that life is physical, and therefore that life and health ultimately are dependent on matter. The teachings of Christian Science bring hope and encouragement to humanity, for they insist, with Paul, that "to be spiritually minded is life and peace."

Evil Based on a Lie

In the thirteenth chapter of Matthew Jesus gave a parable relating that a man sowed good seed in his field, and that he was surprised to find that when the blade sprang up there appeared also tares. When asked by his servants how it happened, the owner did not say that the good seed or that the good soil had become bad, but that "an enemy hath done this." This was not a case of the perfect becoming imperfect, but rather of some foreign power (called an enemy) attempting to grow its own crop and thereby destroy the good crop.

Jesus left his disciples in no doubt as to the nature of this enemy, for he said, in explaining the parable, that the enemy was the devil. Jesus himself spoke of the devil as a liar and said, "There is no truth in him."

In his reference to wheat and tares Jesus evidently intended to differentiate between the opposite qualities of good and evil, perfection and imperfection, which never unite, even though they may appear to grow side by side. He saw that imperfection was coming into human experience in the form of sin, sickness and death. He showed by word and deed that sin, sickness and death are the work of the devil, or of the enemy, as he termed it, and that these evil experiences did not imply the fall of the good seed, or man as made by God. And so in the treatment of sin and disease Jesus was not dealing with a fallen man at all, but with an enemy—a lie, that was saying, Here is a miserable, sick and sinning man. Sometimes that lie claims to be able to speak to us, and we are tempted to echo its false sentiments. Some years ago a man came to me with these very words in his mouth, namely, that he was miserable and sick. For years this lie had told him that he was dyspeptic and could eat nothing without suffering. Christian Science showed him that instead of listening to the lie which says, Here is a miserable, sick man, he should listen to the truth that says, Here is a child of God who is under God's law. He began to do this; he resiste the lie, and in a few days was completely healed.

To liken disease to the tares in the parable is of great importance; for if you do not classify it as tares, or lies, you will take it along with you as something too true, too powerful, or too real to be destroyed.

In the parable the chief actors in the harvest time are the reapers, and Jesus himself defined the reapers as angels. They separate the tares from the wheat, destroy the former and store the latter. In her textbook Mrs. Eddy defines angels as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality and mortality" (Science and Health, p. 581).

Here, then, Christian Science makes our work plain. It is to let the angels separate the tares from the wheat; or, to bring it down to our everyday experience, to let the thoughts of God separate in our consciousness the perfect from the imperfect, good from evil, Life from death and disease.

Let us see how Christian Science explains this process when applied to the treatment, firstly of sin, secondly of sickness, and thirdly of death—all of which Christian Science classifies as tares, or the opposite of the perfect.

The Two Opposite Records of Creation

In the treatment of sin it may help us to remember that sin implies not only errroneous action but also erroneous belief. The doctrine of the fall of man into sin is an erroneous belief, and arises largely from the allegory in the second and third chapters of Genesis. It is wise to remind ourselves that this story is an allegory and not history, and that there is a previous account of creation in the first chapter. If you will compare these two accounts side by side, you will see that behind the first account is the idea of perfection and completeness, and that behind the second account is the belief of mutability and evil, even the mixture of good and evil. There is never any hint that the man of God's creating in the first chapter has fallen. He is perfect and complete, in the image and likeness of God, and logically he must remain so forever.

Man Not Material, But Spiritual

Accompanying the belief that man has fallen into sin is the belief that man is made up of matter and that he is a mixture of brain, blood, bones, etc. Christian Science is challenging this belief and is maintaining that man as God made him is eternally spiritual, pure and intelligent, and never subject to material limitation and decay. The Psalmist said: "Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels. . . . Thou hast put all things under his feet."

Even in our daily contact with other people, we do not wish to be judged as so much matter. When we ask, What sort of man is So-and-so, we are not thinking of how much he weighs or how tall he is, but of his mental qualities, or character. Judging either ourselves or others on the standard of matter is wholly wrong, and is the work of the carnal mind, or the enemy.

The efforts of physical scientists all over the world are directed towards discovering the nature of matter. They are finding it to be wholly unsubstantial and may be said to be explaining it away. A well-known English professor has said, "Not only the law of nature, but space and time and the material universe itself are constructions of the human mind." In that statement the professor has indeed indicated the nature of the enemy that sows the tares of mortality. Belief in the verdicts of this carnal mind brings into our experience these tares which are sin, disease, and death. Paul made this clear when he said that "the carnal mind is enmity against God. . . . So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God."

I know a man who had been educated to believe one of the verdicts of this carnal mind, which is that intelligence and memory are dependent on the brain. Christian Science showed him that since brain, or flesh, cannot please God, or Mind, he did not need a remarkable brain in order to be intelligent, nor did he need the carnal, or mortal mind, for that is enmity against infinite intelligence, or God. But when he saw that divine Mind, or God, alone is intelligence, he began to separate the wrong sense of intelligence and memory from the right and to see that perfect man is based on perfect Mind and therefore cannot fail or suffer lack of knowledge. This undoubtedly improved his intelligence and memory. John says, "Now are we the sons of God." Is it not a sin to accept other verdicts which assert that manhood is based on matter?

Man Not Subject to Decay

The belief that creation, including man, is material is the great enemy, the great lie, the subtle and harmful basis of all sin. It claims to make man's great God-given qualities of intelligence, reason, wisdom, love, good, and hope subject to decay and matter. For instance, it says that sight and hearing are dependent upon physical structure and organs. And yet, since matter is being shown by physical scientists themselves to be wholly unsubstantial, it cannot be the decay or destruction of matter that causes failure of hearing and sight. This belief in failure is latent in the carnal mind, which never was perfect, and so has not fallen from perfection. This carnal mind is the enemy that sows the tares. Man as God made him has never fallen into this dreadful condition. When Jesus healed the man born blind, he did not blame either the man or his parents for the man's blindness; but he indicated that here was an opportunity for the works of God to be manifested; in other words, here was an occasion on which he could show that man as God made him is not blind. By healing blindness, deafness, palsy and dumbness Jesus showed that the true senses of man are not in the nerves or in matter, but that they are spiritual. Hence spiritual understanding and spiritual perception constitute man's true senses. Being based on God, or Mind, they cannot be lost or destroyed. God's thoughts passing to man eternally enable man to see and to hear. To see as God sees, and to hear as God hears, means to know as God knows, and this spiritual understanding heals blindness and deafness.

Christian Science, with its standard of perfection, uncovers the human beliefs of imperfection and of matter. It exposes this carnal mind, and shows that its conclusions about man are lies and therefore are wholly untrue and unreal.

The process of regeneration is not a process of making a fallen man into an unfallen man, but rather of eliminating the tares, or lies, and revealing, or bringing to light, man as God made him. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 171), "Through discernment of the spiritual opposite of materiality, even the way through Christ, Truth, man will reopen with the key of divine Science the gates of Paradise which human beliefs have closed, and will find himself unfallen, upright, pure and free, not needing to consult almanacs for the probabilities either of his life or of the weather, not needing to study brainology to learn how much of a man he is."

Diagnosis of Disease

Now comes the question as to how we are to separate the tares from the wheat when applied to the treatment of disease. Accompanying the doctrine of the fall of man into sin is the doctrine that man has also fallen from perfection into a state of mortality and disease. Here Christian Science emphasizes the point that man as God made him is upheld by Life, and must remain spiritual and perfect, immune from decay and disease. Therefore when we encounter disease in our experience Christian Science says, in the words of the parable, "An enemy hath done this." This classifies disease at the very outset as based on that which is a liar and a lie. And Christian Science maintains that the true diagnosis of disease is not based on what mortal man thinks about disease but upon what God knows about Life and man.

If you have an engine which fails to work properly, you do not, or should not, base your diagnosis on guesswork. The only satisfactory and true diagnosis is that which is based on a knowledge of the standard engine. Similarly with disease, there is only one standard from which to diagnose it, and that is the standard of what man truly is; namely, man's true nature as the image and likeness of his Maker. Now no disease can touch man as God made him. Therefore all disease can be diagnosed only under one heading, namely, falsity—a state of the carnal mind and not a state of matter, for matter, as we have seen, is wholly unsubstantial. When Paul was bitten by a poisonous viper, the natives diagnosed the case as fatal poisoning. But Paul, having the "mind . . . which was also in Christ Jesus" had no fear and acknowledged only the power of Truth, or God.

The medical diagnosis of disease presupposes man to be liable to disease, but Christian Science will not associate disease with man as God made him. Christian Science maintains that man's perfection is based on God, is real and unimpeachable; and that a knowledge of God's omnipotence and omnipresence is both the preventive and the curative remedy.

Disease Result of Education

Some people think that Christian Scientists merely say that disease does not exist, and that they expect to heal it in that way. But that is not so. Mrs. Eddy says that "all disease is the result of education" (Science and Health, p. 176). You cannot get rid of mistakes in education merely by saying that they do not exist. You correct these mistakes by substituting right education, or the truth, and then you will see that these mistakes were no more than false education and ignorance.

The preventive and the curative method of Christian Science is contained in a knowledge of perfection. Mrs. Eddy explains this in Science and Health (p. 259): "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." Was not this the standpoint that Jesus took? To him disease cannot have been a divinely constituted power. His authority over it was so definite, and his rebuke of it so strong, that this authority can have been no less than the eternal dominion of good over evil, knowledge over ignorance. As far as we can tell, he never reasoned with others about the reality or power of disease, but he did indicate that true prayer would heal it. When he healed the ten lepers, was the basis of his thought leprosy, or was it the cleansing presence of Mind, Spirit, God? It must have been the latter. He said in explaining his healing works that "the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." If, instead of the word "Father," you will substitute the synonyms of God, you will see that what did the works was infinite intelligence, or Mind, infinite compassion or Love dwelling in him, that is, in his thoughts, or, in other words, "God's thoughts passing to man." This is the basis of true education.

Prayer

With "perfect God and perfect man" as our "basis of thought and demonstration" (Science and Health, p. 259), we can begin to practice the healing of disease. This is called treatment in Christian Science, and Christian Science treatment is prayer. This prayer, however, is not necessarily the kind of prayer to which some of us here may have been accustomed. We all have met people who pray to God and then begin to wonder whether or not it is right that their prayer should be answered. They are sometimes taught to supplement their prayer with the statement "if it be Thy will." While this form of prayer may often contain a great desire for genuine good, it carries with it but little confidence and strength. Christian Science says that true prayer is based on certainty, and not on doubt.

Suppose you are suffering from disease, and you wish to pray for health. Instead of asking God to bring to you a state of perfect health, try to remember what we have been considering, namely, that God made man perfect, hence man must remain so. Understand that disease is utterly Godless, hence utterly lifeless. Whatever is utterly lifeless is utterly powerless, and since disease has no life, power or God to support it, it must be, in the final analysis, unreal. Whence then is this disease? In the words of the parable, "An enemy hath done this." And so at the outset you see you are not dealing with a sick man, but with an enemy that is saying to you, You are a sick man. We have already seen that this enemy is a complete liar. Are you going to listen to that liar? Are you going to implore God to come and destroy a lie for you, when He has already given you ability to destroy it, through the spiritual understanding of His presence and power? So instead of your prayer being a form of beseeching God to come and do something, let it be a case of protesting the omnipotence of God, the only creator, and the perfection of man, the child of God, and denying the false sense evidence called disease. This may necessitate asserting the presence of perfection in the face of its apparent opposite. But in the words of James, "Resist the devil [the lie], and he will flee from you." Believe no lies and the liar disappears. This, then, will be the harvest in which the angels (God's thoughts passing to you) separate the tares from the wheat, destroy the former, and acknowledge only perfect God and perfect man as true and real.

And so true prayer binds all disease into one bundle or diagnosis and labels it tares, or lies. True prayer eliminates these lies from the realm of thought. True prayer gathers the wheat, the good seed, into the barn of character, enabling man to do the will of the Father-Mother God, who feeds, heals, sustains and gives to man the "bread of life." "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

Our Leader's Great Work

To learn something of the life of the Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, we must look around at what she built. As the architect of a great cathedral builds his church of stone, but uses great and grand qualities of character and intelligence to do so, so Mrs. Eddy built her church with deep spiritual understanding, purpose, and intent. And in doing this she most certainly gave to the world clear evidence of the greatness and grandeur of her character. Her life was devoted to the building of a church, not merely as a material edifice, but as a structure of reality, of spiritual understanding, whereby the unreal is separated from the real; evil from good; the false from the true. Here is Mrs. Eddy's definition of the word Church (Science and Health, p. 583): "The structure of Truth and Love; whatever rests upon and proceeds from divine Principle.

"The Church is that institution which affords proof of its utility and is found elevating the race, rousing the dormant understanding from material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual ideas and the demonstration of divine Science, thereby casting out devils, or error, and healing the sick."

In instituting the services in the Christian Science churches, Mrs. Eddy's insight enabled her to avoid the dangers of ritual, of personality and of personal preaching. She therefore ordained the Bible and Science and Health as Pastor of the Christian Science churches, and it is the privilege of Christian Scientists themselves to help to make those services live by their prayers and by their faithful attendance.

By her insistence on spiritual perfection as the basis of thought and demonstration, Mrs. Eddy boldly challenged the universal belief that man is a material being subject to decay and death. The world-wide healing and regenerative works of our Leader stand as a great and everlasting monument to her.

Views About Death

How does Christian Science explain the process of separating the tares from the wheat when applied to our views about death? First of all, it is not everyone who is willing to classify death as the tares. The reason for this is that mankind has been educated to believe either that death is the direct will of God, or that it is natural, or perhaps both. So long as people are satisfied with this teaching there is no incentive to resist death or to understand the practical import of Jesus' words when he said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." We can get a helpful illustration from the parable we have been considering. Suppose you were to sow a field and that tares began to grow with the wheat. You might destroy the tares at the first harvest, but what you would wish to do would be to prevent the reappearing of the tares. If you do this, you will not need to waste your time separating and destroying tares. No tares will be born to die. Destruction and death will not enter your field.

The New Birth

Does not this indicate to you that the destruction of death lies in dealing with the process of birth? And when there is born into our consciousness only spiritual-mindedness, as opposed to materiality, nothing that can die will be born and we shall experience life and peace. In his remarkable conversation with the Pharisee, Nicodemus, Jesus made this very clear when he said, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again."

This new sense of life, as based on God and not on matter, is the beginning of a new birth. For instance, instead of limiting life, to threescore years and ten, and surrounding it with endless fears and limitations, you may, here and now, begin to construct your life on the firm foundation of the acknowledgment of only one power, namely, God, and not matter. This is the basis of perfection. God never made age and decay. The limitations of time in which appear material birth, growth, maturity, decay, and death, are not the work of God, but, in the words of the parable, "An enemy hath done this."

The Awakening Process

Referring once more to the parable, we read that the enemy came "while men slept."

Now Christian Science says with Paul, "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." That does not imply that we must wait for death in order to awake from it. It is a most sensible piece of advice to start waking up from it now.

When Paul said, "Christ shall give thee light," Christian Science shows that this is not a mysterious reference to Jesus' personality. Mrs. Eddy defines Christ as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error" (Science and Health, p. 583). Now if you will substitute this definition for the word "Christ" in the context quoted, it will read, "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and the divine manifestation of God will give thee light." Our Master proved this beyond all doubt, for death could not win when faced by his spiritual thinking. Hence he could truly say that "whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

Man's Perfection

At the conclusion of Jesus' explanation of the parable there is a remarkable statement. After his description of how the angels, the thoughts of God, separate the tares from the wheat and destroy the former, he says, "Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father."

You will observe that this great consummation is not attained by death. The exposure of all evil and disease as a lie and the consequent destruction of this lie, is like the evaporation of mist before the strength and glory of the sunshine. So in Christian Science, man shines forth in his perfection, unchanged and eternal, as the mists of false belief disperse.

What is it then that we see when the mists of the enemy, or human belief, are dispersed, and when the tares are separated from the wheat and destroyed? We see the light and the good seed—the children of God, or man as God made him. And now let us summarize what this man is like. To do so I propose to take the seven synonyms for God, which I mentioned earlier in the lecture, and draw our conclusions as to man's nature from these terms, remembering always that a good tree brings forth only good fruit, and that man is and must be the image and likeness of his creator.

God is infinite Mind; therefore, man must be wholly intelligent. He must have at his disposal all knowledge. He cannot be ignorant, and there can be no limitation to his perception and understanding.

God is Spirit; therefore, man must be eternally spiritual, and not physical or animal in nature. He cannot be bounded by the limitations or conditions of matter, time, and space. He must express eternal vitality and never stagnation.

God is Soul; therefore, man's spiritual sense is infinite and is not bound by matter. Man cannot lose his Soul, and therefore his true, his spiritual senses are eternally unimpaired and permanent. He is animated by infinite activity.

God is Principle; therefore, man is the outcome of God, and not of matter, for Principle implies origin, cause, and fundamental essence. Man can therefore act, live, and think only under the divine influence of the one great cause, God.

God is Life; therefore, man lives. Death cannot have any influence or power over man, since Life is All-in-all.

God is Truth; therefore, man can manifest only what is true and eternal. Truth being eternal and indestructible, man is eternal and indestructible. Disease, being temporal, is untrue; and having no basis in Truth, it is unreal. It never has been or will be part of man.

God is Love; therefore, man is held eternally in the law wherein there is no cruelty, destruction, decay, disease, or death. Man can therefore express nothing unlovely, but only, to use a phrase from the Christian Science textbook (Science and Health, p. 253), "the beauty of holiness, the perfection of being, imperishable glory."

Here, then, is our foundation on which to build. Here is the standard of perfection. And the very fact that we can think about it and discuss it, proves that we can begin now to understand and to practice it in healing and helping ourselves and others. This was the basis of Jesus' great healing mission, and of his simple yet profound instruction, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

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Radio and Travel Talks Have Done Much to Knit the World Closer, and There Are Many Agencies for Opening New Vistas

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?
Sixteenth of 18 Articles

By Godfrey Lias
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — There was once a witty Frenchman who spent his vacation traveling around his room. Afterward he wrote a book about it. The number of places he visited and revisited and the old friends he talked to in imagination while making the round of his possessions from armchair to pictures on the mantelpiece, from sofa to window table and door, made both an attractive and a considerable volume.

Like the Frenchman, many presumably, have been around the world half a dozen times in our armchairs. We have searched the mysteries of the south pole with Byrd, explored the great Gobi Desert of China with Owen Lattimore, Sven Hedin, and Roy Chapman Andrews, and filled the gaps in the Empty Quarter of Arabia with St. John Philby and Bertram Thomas. We can, indeed, "go places" without number and never leave our comfortable place by the fireside. And it is a profitable use of our spare time—provided we don't doze over it.

It is commonly said that the radio, the written word and the lecture have brought the whole world to our doorstep for us to examine at our leisure. And so they have. But in doing it they have stimulated a desire to go and see for ourselves—a desire that even the difficult times of the past two years have not been able to stifle.

Differences in Travelers

The tourist, though his name is legion, is not the only product of the shrunken world. The tourist merely goes to see, or to say he has seen. But there is another traveler—sometimes, but not discriminatingly, lumped with the tourist—who goes to look—and to learn. He is a student—of art, maybe, or of architecture, history, or even of human nature. He first studies to travel better, and then travels to better himself for study when he returns to his armchair.

How does the world cater to this type of traveler? To a large extent, it does not cater at all—yet. But it is beginning. For his theoretical steps, he already has much material besides the public library and his own private collection of books. There is the radio travel talk, increasingly provided in every country where radio programs have been organized. Travel lectures, illustrated or otherwise, are sponsored throughout the world by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., by art museums. Famous travelers can always be sure of a good audience for talks of their exploits, in nearly every country.

Travel movies and talkies are increasing everywhere. But by no means are all of them commercial enterprises. In order to overcome this difficulty, clubs have been formed in various places with the object of obtaining the right kind of film and showing it privately.

Popular in Many Countries

Organizations of this kind exist in several European countries. There is one, for instance, at Leyden in Holland, patronized largely by students at the university. There are others in England, France, Germany and elsewhere.

Travel study groups are to be found in many countries. The United States has literally thousands of them, particularly among the members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The Workers' Education Association and the Workers' Travel Association in England actively foster the formation of travel study groups among their members. So do organized workers in other European countries.

But the travel group only whets the appetite. The next question is how to travel. For those with ample funds, there is no difficulty. For the industrial worker with very little cash to spare it is a different matter. But thousands of workers in Europe find means to overcome all obstacles. And not only do they set about studying their own country, but they often manage to wander much farther afield.

In Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Great Britain, Holland, Sweden and Switzerland, the industrial workers have their own travel organizations. The aim of these bodies is not merely to provide cheap travel facilities but human contacts.

Dutch Travel in Groups

In Holland there is the Dutch Travel Society, the membership of which runs into tens of thousands, who make trips abroad almost in mass formation, several hundreds at a time. The go all over Europe and even to Africa and America at a cost within the means of even the lowest paid workers.

Every year the Workers' Travel Association brings parties of foreign workers to visit their opposite numbers in England. In 1932, these parties comprised 269 people, compared with 245 in the previous year. Among them were railwaymen from Vienna, groups of railway clerks from Holland, a number of study groups from the United States and a party of French university student.

The W. T. A. was started in a small room 12 years ago without a penny of capital. By 1924 its capital was £24. By 1929 this had risen to £1573 and is now something over £3000. In 1932 it was instrumental in sending 1996 people to the Continent. The number rose to 11,000 in 1930 but, owing to the slump, fell to under 7000 last year. The turnover in the peak year of 1930 was over £208,000 and last year was still nearly £165,000.

These working-class travelers are something new in history of leisure. When they go abroad they get into touch with workers in other countries, and try to learn something about their social institutions, art, literature, traditions, song and history.

During the rest of the year, while the worker is waiting and saving up for his annual vacation, the W. T. A. provides him with lectures and encourages him to form study groups. In addition it runs an Anglo-French holiday center in cooperation with the French society La Paix par la Jeunesse, helps educational work that has international importance and promotes the study of international relations and languages.

Apart from organized travel of this kind, the enterprising individual can always find a means to travel around and observe the ways of his fellow men.

There is, for example, the method adopted by a young German student who combines a love of languages with a certain emptiness of pocket.

Recently he decided to learn Swedish. Finding the ordinary mode of travel beyond the resources of his purse, he nosed around the harbor at Danzig until he came across a tramp steamer about to leave for Stockholm with a cargo of wheat. He got leave from the captain to spend a couple of nights in the hold on the wheat bags—he says they make a very comfortable bed, thank you—and in this way went to Sweden and back for the modest sum of 10 shillings each way.

In the three weeks between the two trips he managed to acquire not only a working knowledge of the Swedish language, but a strong liking for the Swedish people.

The whole future of civilization is bound up with the proper use of our spare time. History tells us that as the Greek, the Roman, and other civilizations reached the stage when hours of labor could be reduced, the people fell into indolence. Their civilization subsequently collapsed.

Consequently, it is a reason for congratulation that the workers themselves are taking a hand in promoting a better use of their spare time. Their interest is both a sign of, and a stimulus to, the ascending status of leisure which augurs well for the future.

Famous Fliers in English Harbor

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Couple Prepare to Leave Southampton After Visit With Relatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh came to England, but few people except relatives and Cabinet Ministers caught a glimpse of them until a small launch took them to their airplane moored in the harbor here. From the moment they landed the modest couple would give no inkling of their whereabouts. They appeared intent upon spending "a quiet old English time," which most visitors from abroad leave out of their British trip. It was known they were visiting relatives.

Lindberghs Greeted By Crowds at Geneva

GENEVA, Nov. 9 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh received an old-time reception of official toasts and cheering crowds today.

The famous American flying pair, who flew here from Rotterdam yesterday, were officially received by members of the national and city governments in the historic Alabama Room of the City Hall. They were guests of Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, United States Ambassador, before visiting the halls of the League of Nations during the forenoon. The Colonel was studying atmospheric conditions over the Alps and indicated their next hop would be southward.

Yugoslav Rulers' Tour of Balkans Helps Relations

Visits Declared Strengthening Unity and Prestige of Little Entente

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—Observers here have tended to regard the recent "swing-around-the-circle" tour of the Balkans by King Alexander and Queen Marie as a move in the game of opposing blocks of powers contending with one another and have forecast epochal new developments and sweeping new agreements.

While this trip may not have brought any of these developments it certainly has been a factor in promoting a changed situation in the Balkans. Not only did it contribute toward strengthening the unity and prestige of the Little Entente, but it very appreciably ameliorated relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and brought to completion a formal friendship pact between Yugoslavia and Turkey.

The presumed motive behind the visit was to effect a new Balkan alignment, to lay the foundation for a Balkan Locarno and to bring the Little Entente to Sofia and to Istanbul. So far, Bulgaria has not renounced its treaty revision aspirations and has not relinquished its isolation nor has Serbia agreed to restore Bulgarian territory. But though such great changes cannot be effected suddenly even by kings nevertheless, there is already a distinctly different atmosphere in this part of the world.

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P-S- Provide Sheffield, always

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Hidden Rackets Are Revealed In 'Help Wanted' Column 'Ads'

True experiences in answering typical newspaper "help wanted" advertisements show how carefully worded "ads" are used to prey upon those who are seeking needed employment. They emphasize need for most careful investigation before offers are accepted. The names of persons and firms used in these articles are fictitious. This is the fourth of six articles.

Salary Guaranteed

Hastily getting up from an easy chair where he had been sitting while reading the help-wanted column, Fred Haynes went to the bureau in the little bedroom and took a five-cent piece from a small heap of miscellaneous coins.

"What is it, dear?" asked his wife, peering out from the miniature kitchen where the breakfast dishes were being "done" to the tune of a popular air.

"A possible job," he replied. "It's a blind 'ad.' Only the telephone number is given and it says call between 8 and 10 this morning for an appointment. I'm going down to the corner to call." Nodding her understanding and going back to the dishes and tuneful melody, the young wife completed her task just as Fred returned.

"Get them?" she asked.

"Yes. Some man asked my name and address and told me to be at Room 1001, Berman Hotel, at 1 o'clock sharp."

"What kind of work is it?"

"Sales. I'll read you the ad 'Wanted,'" he began, "'A young man, clean-cut and energetic, for sales position. Must be executive caliber. Good salary guaranteed.'"

"But," interrupted his wife, "you haven't had any sales experience."

"Ah!" exclaimed her husband, "I know it. But listen to this. 'No sales experience necessary as we will train the successful applicant.'" Promptly at 1 o'clock Fred stepped out of the elevator on the tenth floor of the Berman Hotel. Immediately in front of him was a door with numerals 1001. As the elevator door closed behind him the designated door opened and a short, grayish man said:

"Are you looking for Room 1001?"

"Yes, sir."

"Come in."

Fred entered and found himself and a large group of other young men in a private banquet room with seats arranged in rows. These were filled and a large number of those present were standing against the walls. Wonderingly, he took a place next to a smartly-dressed, moody-looking young man and put one shoulder to the wall much as the others standing were doing. Through the haze that filled the room he counted approximately 200 present.

"What is this?" he asked his neighbor in a low voice.

"Got me. If I knew I probably wouldn't be here. Most of these things are 'bolony.' Nobody's offering good jobs in the newspapers. They're taking on the good men they let go in '31 and '32. The only reason I came was that 'salary guaranteed' part of the 'ad.' That's probably a fake too."

Having delivered himself of this pessimistic prophecy the smartly-dressed neighbor relapsed into a moody silence. In a few moments a tall, distinguished-looking man came out of an adjoining room at the front of the hall. Going to a small table placed close to the first row of seats he deposited thereon a mysterious-appearing black case about the size of a small overnight bag.

"Gentlemen," he began in a pleasant, deep voice, "there were so many of you responding to my advertisement that it is physically impossible for me to interview each one individually. So I have invited all of you here to learn about my proposition. After I have explained it those of you who are interested can make appointments with me for personal interviews.

"I am going to say at the start, that this position requires someone who is not afraid to earn big money, and who will not be spoiled by large earnings; someone who can be developed into a real executive; someone who is looking for a permanent connection. I say emphatically that no man is too big for this job."

"In here," pointing to the mysterious bag, "are samples of new discoveries that will revolutionize certain industries and prove of incalculable value to humanity. These products are the results of years of experiment by one of the nation's foremost industrial chemists. The young man I am seeking will be responsible for the marketing of these products in this area.

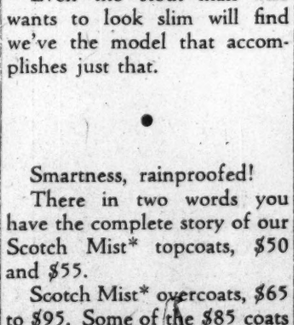
"Now, it is necessary that this man prove his ability by first selling these products himself," pause, "to the ultimate consumer."

Quick glances around the room and fidgeting on the part of a number of those present. The smartly-dressed young man stiffened perceptibly. "It will first be necessary," continued the speaker, "for him to work under our supervision, taking our course of training, and selling these remarkable products on a commission basis. After he has proven that he can sell a definite quota each week, he will be given a salary based on his previous sales."

At this point, the smartly-dressed, moody-looking young man gave a significant look at Fred and glided quietly across the room and out of the door. Opening his little black bag, the tall, distinguished-looking speaker took out a half-dozen bottles.

"We manufacture," he began, "20 different products from roach powder to moth preventive."

As Fred was going out the door at the other side of the room he heard "—the most successful products for house-to-house selling."



Hold that thought!

"Rogers Peet have a new designer—the best in the country.

"That should mean he ought to be able to *fit me, too*—yes, even me with my bay window."

Right you are! We're going in for Style and variations of Style on a scale that will open your eyes!

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Our new models are as smart *on you* as they are in our windows.

Even the stout man who wants to look slim will find we've the model that accomplishes just that.

•

Smartness, rainproofed!

There in two words you have the complete story of our Scotch Mist* topcoats, $50 and $55.

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4-button Capeskin slip-ons in black, white, brown, beige, grey and black and white.

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The Young Folks' Page

Who Was Will o' the Wisp?

Dennis Holt is puzzled at the mystery of his home-coming to Langford, Yorkshire; his mother is sad and the change of name from Fendale to Holt is strange indeed. Later, he discovers the reason for this change. His father, Philip Fendale, the rightful Squire of Langford, has been wrongfully deprived of his ancestral home, accused of a crime he did not commit. He has since become a Jacobite, and as a masked highwayman, Will o' the Wisp by name, is in the service of Prince James Edward, the Pretender.

The day after this disclosure, Dennis and his two friends, the vicarage children, encounter on the moors the unkempt figure of Ragged Robin. This strange figure looks searchingly at Dennis, whom he evidently knows. "If you have no fear, boy, come at night and tell Robin your name," he says.

That night Dennis visits the deserted farm which is Robin's home, and learns from him that it was Robin's brother, Alan, who had accidentally set fire to the Hall, and that Philip Fendale is innocent. Dennis returns home with a packet which Alan had begged his brother to deliver to a Fendale.

When Mistress Fendale learns the great news that her husband's innocence has been revealed, she is overwhelmed with joy, and it is decided that Dennis shall carry the precious packet to Farmer Crane's house, his father's secret hiding place. The farmer directs him to the cellar, and there for the first time Dennis meets the father he has never known.

By MAY WYNNE

Chapter VI

IT WAS a great moment. Dennis felt himself suddenly caught and twisted toward the light, while the eyes behind the mask seemed to burn through him as flushed and eager he pressed the packet into his father's hands.

"Read, read!" he cried. "'Tis a confession of Alan Wray, who was brother of the man they call Ragged Robin, which you should have had long ago had any known you were alive."

Philip Fendale removed his mask. He was a handsome man, lean and sun-tanned. He took the packet, but still looked long and earnestly at this unknown son of his, at the young, upright figure, and clear-cut features. Then tearing off the wrappings he began to read.

Dennis stood near, watching. It was so strange to see his own father so close to him, to realize the relation that existed between himself and the man who was already something of a hero in his eyes. It took some time before the papers were read through and the full meaning of their contents grasped. Then, with a sudden movement, Philip Fendale sank into a chair and buried his face in his hands.

"Ah, Dennis, Dennis," he sighed, "if I had only had this packet before I returned to England! I have no one but myself to blame for the sorrow that is mine today. I should have had patience and waited before joining a cause which I felt must be a right one since the King's servants had dealt so scurvily with me. It was not James Stuart I cared about, however, but the hope that if I served him he would see me righted."

Past and Future

He let the packet drop onto the table, and looked away into the dark shadows that encircled them.

"When I fled to France," he continued, "I found friends who, hearing how my property had been given to another, persuaded me to wear the Jacobite badge and serve James Stuart. And this I did, and have done for many years. Only a week ago, however, I gave up the cause my conscience would no longer allow me to espouse. When last in France I heard rumors of the French King's hopes should a Stuart return to the English throne, and it seemed to me that instead of helping England to greater prosperity I was betraying my country by placing a Stuart prince once more on the throne. I told my employers at Versailles, and had all I could do to escape with my life. He paused and again glanced searchingly at his son.

"Tonight I ride to London to hand in my resignation to the Jacobite lords who also employed me. Following this I have no plans. This news you bring is as a straw to a drowning man. All now depends on Roger Argale's honesty in yielding up what is not his, and here, lad, is a task for you. Take this packet to Roger Argale and, saying nothing of me, ask if he will help you back to your heritage. If he be a loyal man, it will be time to ask his aid in getting me a pardon for past follies. He has the King's ear. If he so serves you, then can I indeed serve him, since the lad you saw here just now is Stephen, his only son."

Stephen Argale

Dennis's eyes grew round in wonder.

"Stephen Argale here?" he asked in astonishment. "Stephen Argale knows your secret?"

His father smiled. "Save to some two or three closest friends I am no more than Will o' the Wisp, the Jacobite highwayman of the Yorkshire moors," he said. "Stephen has no clue as to my real name, but if his father knew his son were a Jacobite, deep in Jacobite plots, he would be in despair. If Argale is loyal to my son, I can and will save his son from folly. But of this say nothing, even to your mother. Take the packet to Argale this evening and bring me word at once, for I cannot delay my journey. If by midnight you have not come, I shall know Roger Argale plays the fox, and shall hide without warning him of his son's danger."

Dennis took the packet, his pulses drumming.

"I may return first to my mother?" he asked. "I would tell her we have met. Have you any message for her?"

Philip Fendale's hand rested on the boy's shoulder.

"Tell her," he said quietly, "I am proud of her son."

How light was Dennis's heart as he hurried home! He had not seen Farmer Crane again, though he wondered whether the sturdy old fellow would remain true to the Pretender's cause after what Fendale had probably told him. Dennis had plenty to think of, and he longed to have time to search out Ragged Robin and tell him what happiness the packet had brought.

Mistress Holt and Prudence were waiting all agog for the return of the young hero, but the chief part of the story was for his mother's ears alone. Of Stephen Argale he decided to say nothing, for he felt it was a secret to be kept even from the one he held dearest.

But when Mistress Holt heard of the task intrusted to her son she looked sadly anxious.

"I know Roger Argale better than he would know me," said she, "and much have I heard of his ways from Parson Beadall, and I doubt me sorely whether he will make the cause of widow or orphan his own. Be watchful, Dennis, for where money and lands are at stake few even of the noblest can stand the test."

Dennis felt himself to be walking on air as he made his way to the Manor. How he wished Jane and Angela were with him! Soon, he thought, he would be going to the trysting place to recount all that had passed. And now into view came the grand old house with its great, nail-studded door, its mullioned windows, its fair gardens, and the terrace wall.

A Summons

Summoning all his courage Dennis went forward and gave a loud rap upon the door.

The baying of a hound told him that someone was at hand, and the next moment the great door was flung open and a man stared out at him, asking roughly what he wanted.

"To see your master, Squire Argale," Dennis replied.

But the man only stared at him insolently.

"Tell you master Dennis Fendale would speak with him," said Dennis, his face flushing, "and bring me his reply, for indeed the matter is urgent."

"Fendale?" echoed the man. "What trick is this? You are Mistress Holt's lad from Cliff Cottage."

But Dennis had already stepped passed the speaker, having seen Roger Argale himself in the hall beyond. He approached him with all the assurance he could command, but his heart beat fast as he bowed before the man who had taken his heritage.

"My name is Dennis Fendale, Sir Squire," he said, "and my business concerns a packet you should see."

Roger Argale was a heavy-looking man with swaggering mien; he seemed startled, though, on hearing the boy's name and, after a brief moment of hesitation, beckoned him into a room.

"From whence do you come?" he asked. "There is no Fendale of Langford alive today, and your business concerns me not."

"I am the son of Philip Fendale, as Parson Beadall can tell you, Sir Squire," Dennis replied quickly. "I was born after my father's flight, and have but lately come to live at Cliff Cottage with my mother. All this you can learn easily enough, but of this it is not my business to relate. I come today to lay before you the confession, duly witnessed, of Alan Wray, who therein tells how he accidentally burned down Langford Hall. For that deed my father was wrongfully accused, and so hotly pressed that he fled for his life and despaired of his heritage. Now, finding the accusation false, I look to you to return to me, Dennis Fendale, my estate of Langford Manor, and all monies to which I am entitled."

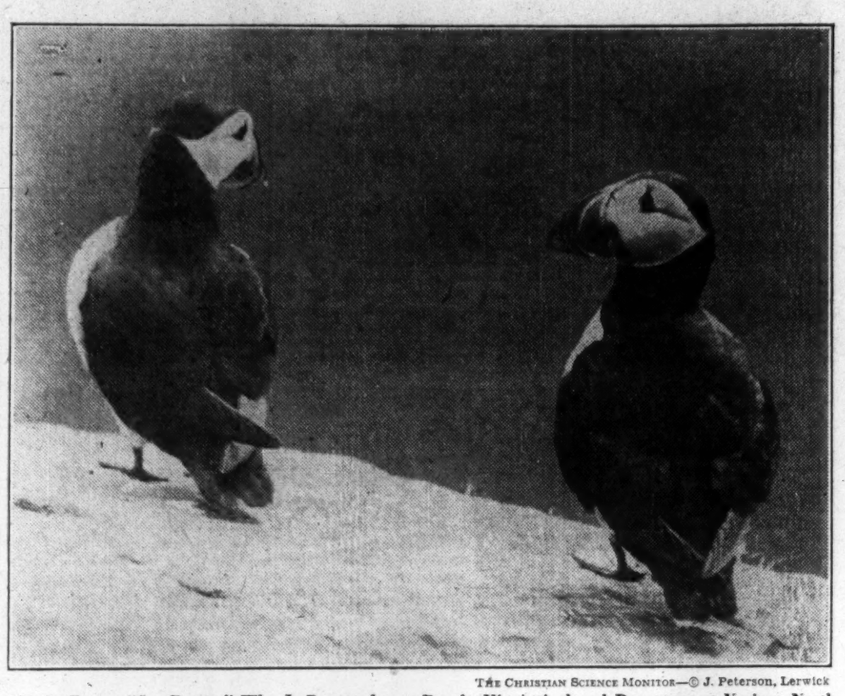
Roger Argale had not removed his gaze from the boy's face during this long speech. Now he stretched out his hand, and taking the packet began to read. As he did so Dennis noticed a frown of anger pass over his face, followed by a crafty smile.

Laying aside the papers, as if they were of little importance, Roger Argale gave a great laugh.

"A clumsy plot," he said. "Go your way, impudent boy, and, for your own and your mother's sake, let me hear no more of it. 'Tis proved that Philip Fendale did set fire to Langford Hall, and were he alive today he would suffer punishment for the deed. For the rest, his son hath no rights in what King William claimed from a criminal. Dare to speak one word of such folly and you and your mother will not escape my anger. Heir to Langford Manor indeed! Go from me before my anger grows too hot!"

He worked himself up as he spoke into a fury enough to frighten any lad, but Dennis was not easily scared, and he had his eye on the papers. One moment and Argale's great red hand would have covered them, but Dennis was too quick, and snatching up the packet he made a rush for the open window, vaulting out onto the terrace path before the Squire had time to make his spring.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© J. Peterson, Lerwick

The Puffin, or "Sea Parrot," Who Is Punctual to a Day in His Arrival and Departure at Various North Atlantic Coast Stations

Punctual Puffin

IT HAS been said of the jolly little "sea parrot," as the fishermen still call the puffin, that no more punctual bird exists. By some means, only known to themselves, they arrive at various stations around the North Atlantic coasts on a certain day, spend a delightful summer there, and leave again with similar regularity. None are ever known to be early, and none are ever known to be late.

They have distinctly economical tastes, too. In the matter of nests, for instance, no time or energy is wasted in hunting for suitable material. If, as is usually the case, rabbits inhabit the coast they have chosen, they quickly appropriate a shallow burrow already made; if not they will dig one for themselves. Here the one egg is laid, white at first, with a few gray markings, but quickly becoming grimy through contact with the soil.

The only thing in which puffins do not economize is in the matter of dress. Perhaps no sea bird can boast of a brighter selection of colors, enhanced by the glossy black feathers above and the pure white underparts.

The two fine specimens reproduced posed for their photograph on the coast of the Shetland Isles during the summer vacation this year.

The Craft Shop

Christmas Gifts to Make

Conducted by HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

THIS is the time of the year when we begin to think about gifts. What to get—where to get it—and, sometimes, how. But there is something special about a gift that was made by the giver. Such gifts have a special individual touch. And here are a few that are not too hard to make.

Wooden Tray

There are trays and trays, of course. But there's always room for one more and here is one quite easy to make, especially if you are not cabinetmaker enough to make good dovetail joints. After it is done, there are many ways of finishing it as to color and decoration.

The size is 9 inches by 15 inches. The bottom is cut to those dimensions from a piece of good quality wood, ¼ inch thick, free from all knots and blemishes. Basswood or whitewood will do. Plywood will also work well.

The sides are made from molding which can be bought at most lumber dealers. The pieces should be cut in a mitre-box, outside edges nine inches (two) and fifteen inches (two). Cut a trifle larger so that the joints can be fitted perfectly with a little filing or sandpapering. These pieces are secured to the bottom with small wood screws. The addition of a little glue will help.

The handles can be cut from the same molding and rounded off as in the drawing. The molding should be set into the tray with the flat side up. If you do not wish to use the molding for a handle, one can be cut from wood to any design you like. Two small wood screws will be sufficient to secure the handles, and use glue here, too. See that all screws are well in and no rough edges anywhere.

If the grain of the wood is attractive, the tray can be finished with two or three coats of shellac or varnish and rubbed down with fine pumice and oil. An oil stain can be applied previous to the varnish or shellac if you wish any other color.

This tray looks well enameled, too, in bright red or black. In this case apply a first coat of filler to the wood to fill up the grain. Sandpaper when dry and finish with two coats of enamel.

The tray can be left like this or a picture added as a decorative centerpiece. Any attractive colored scene will do. It can be glued on and rolled down hard. Coat the picture with one application of white shellac to preserve it.

Mounted Cut-Out Photographs

Cut-out photographs mounted on small wooden standards make admirable little gifts. This cutting out seems to do something to the picture; it looks more lifelike.

The usual hand camera makes too small a picture to make a good cut-out. The human figures are so small that they are difficult to cut. So an enlargement is the thing.

Mount this with glue on a piece of stiff cardboard and press flat under weight for several hours.

Next cut around the figure, leaving enough foreground to slip into the wood standard or easel. About ¾ of an inch at the bottom is enough. The illustration shows how this is done. If the subject is sitting on some object like a rock or step, this makes a natural base. Figures in boats make fine cut-outs, the boat making a good base.

The wooden standard is simply a piece of wood about ⅞ of an inch thick and a little wider. It should be as long, of course, as the base of the cut-out. The standard can be stained or enameled in black or color. The slot to hold the picture can be cut with a hack saw or back saw on two guide lines. Or you can use a sharp knife.

The finished mount will look well if the edges are painted black in water color or ink.

Of course, if the picture is tinted in natural colors before glueing to the cardboard, it is even more attractive.

Some remarkable effects can be had with two photographs cut out and mounted on the same standard about one-quarter of an inch apart. In this case, you have to take two pictures of the same view. One for the cut-out foreground such as trees, rocks, fences and so on. The second photo is taken by stepping beyond the foreground and photographing the whole scene with no foreground. A scene done in this manner is remarkably lifelike. The second or rear view, of course, is not cut out.

Some of the projects printed in the Craftshop in the past will suggest gifts to make. There was the loom. Did you make a small loom for yourself? If you did your Christmas gift problem is easy—handmade articles from the loom. And the potter's wheel. Few things are more practical than a bit of pottery—and when it is done by the giver it is a grand little gift.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Isn't This a Charming Picture of Two Young Damsels in Costume? It Was Taken by the Craftmaster, Who Is the Father of the Little Girl on the Right. You Can Take, Cut Out, Paste on Cardboard and Mount on a Wooden Stand Similar Pictures of the Members of Your Family and Friends.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

The Mail Bag

Blackpool, England

Dear Editor:

Just once again I should like to express my very great appreciation of our paper.

The Christian Science Monitor is to me the finest daily newspaper in the world. There are so many articles of interest to be found within its pages—there is a little something to suit everybody's taste — man, woman or child. My enthusiasm for the paper originated in the Mail Bag column many years ago, but as I turned over its pages a deeper enthusiasm for every page grew upon me. I do still find particular interest in the Mail Bag column. I had my first letter published some eight years ago and ever since then I have gained numerous friends of varying nationalities—and what great penfriends they all are! Why could not the whole of each nation be on the same friendly terms? There is a great thrill to be found in corresponding with these friends, hearing of their customs and present-day conditions.

I am an old public-school boy and am now with a Blackpool firm in the profession of Auctioneers, Valuers, and Surveyors. I find my profession full of interests of varying nature. I should be only too pleased to discuss it with anyone interested. I am a lover of every sport, especially Rugby football, tennis, swimming, squash racquets and cricket.

The Rugby or "rugger" season has just commenced and I am playing for a Blackpool club. I doubt whether many people in America have a clear conception of what our game of "rugger" really is. There is little relation between the American game and ours. We have two codes—the Rugby Union game and the Northern Rugby League game. The former is amateur and is played all over the country. The latter is professional and is played only in the north of England where it is popular but the Rugby Union game has definitely a larger following and a much larger playing membership. The rules vary extensively. As I play the Union game I will only discuss that game.

We have 15 players in each team,—a fullback, four three-quarter backs, two half-backs, and eight forwards. The scores are a try (3 points) a penalty goal (3 points), a dropped goal (4 points) and a converted goal (5 points). When a try is scored a goal-kick is taken and if it succeeds the 3 points for the try becomes 5 points-converted goal.

We play the game in two halves—each consisting of 40 minutes. We have no reserves and if a man falls out his team must play one man short, and usually resorts to taking a man out of the "pack"—the forwards. A great difference to the American game is that no player must tackle another player unless he—the player about to be tackled—has possession of the ball.

In our game, the players do not wear excessive padding. A thin, strong rugger jersey in the colors of the club, two pairs of strong, usually black shorts, a pair of rugger stockings in the colors of the club, and a pair of rugger boots—merely a thin hide, with soles containing long studs (for wet weather) and short studs (for dry weather). "Shin-pads" are occasionally worn by forwards and scrum-halves, and scrum-caps are worn by some forwards. Comparatively the injuries sustained in this game are negligible.

For a rugger side to be successful there must be a great sense of team spirit and it is this development of team spirit by rugger teams that gives the sport its high rank here. There are numerous rules and regulations which I cannot possibly enumerate in this short letter, but which I should be only too pleased to discuss with anyone interested.

If I have touched on any points of interest to any reader of this letter I should be only too pleased to receive a letter from them—anyone and anywhere. I make a special appeal to anyone in England to write to me as I have never received a letter through the Mail Bag from anyone in England, and I would certainly like to have a correspondent who is not thousands of miles away but just a few hundred or perhaps less—so take up your pens, Britishers' ! !

With my very best wishes to all,

Raymond B.

[American football fans will be particularly interested in the account which the writer of this letter has given of the Rugby game as played in Britain.]

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Shumway:

Some time ago in your Craft Shop column in the Monitor I found the directions for making "Peter Duck," and the first thought that came into my mind was, "Who has a nice garden for just such a duck?" After deciding that our garden would be just the place, down to the basement went father and daughter, and both of us had such a good time watching the developments of our rain gauge that we were sorry when it was finished.

Even an "over 20" can enjoy making things with her own hands, and I hope there will be many suggestions for Christmas gifts in the issues to follow. Gifts made at home are much more fun to give than those bought in stores.

Thank you for your column and accept my appreciation for your suggestions and directions. E. D.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Paula K. (14), Portland, Oregon.—From foreign countries or America. Interested in writing and receiving letters.

Anna B. (16), Boston, Massachusetts.—Interested in stamp collecting.

Virginia J. (16), Winter Park, Florida.—From a foreign land. Interested in sports and reading.

Ruby C., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.—Prefers foreign correspondents, but will answer others.

From Boys

Roger G. W. (13), Phoenix, Arizona.—From Russia, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and Cape of Good Hope. Interested in stamp collecting.

Harold DeF. (14), Waukegan, Illinois.—From Boy Scouts of foreign lands.

W. Owen B. Clinton, Missouri.—Interested in stamp collecting, picture and curio collecting.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

A Book of Heroes

Arthur Mee's 1000 Heroes. London: The Amalgamated Press, Ltd. (Weekly Edition 6d. net.)

THERE are as many heroes in the world today as there have ever been, men and women, boys and girls, who are facing dark days with the same splendid courage and faith as those who have gone before. But because heroes have the power to turn trials into opportunities; because they have learned to smile in the face of fear, we do not always recognize them. It is only after the battle that awards are given, and sometimes the smoke takes a long time to clear away. That is why we look back to those who have made history in order to gain more inspiration for the present time.

Arthur Mee has drawn his thousand heroes from those who through all centuries and in all lands have marched steadfastly forward. In his "book of good courage," which is coming out in weekly editions, he tells of those who have so loved their fellow men that they have given up all else in order to benefit them; who have saved young children from the factories, who have freed the slaves, who have written the Bible in plain English, who have helped to make the world a cleaner and a better place.

"It is not true," Mr. Mee writes, in presenting his book, "that there is no chance for Youth in these days: there have been dark days before and men have overcome them. What we have to do is to believe in ourselves and in the boundless chances of this brave new world."

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The Home Forum

Mr. Parker and Mr. Budd

I HAVEN'T seen any of them for years. Perhaps they have ceased to exist; or is it because I have lived so long in cities that I have become used to all manner of strange and exotic creatures? Whichever it may be, it is now a long time since I have known the delight of a yearly visit from Mr. Parker and Mr. Budd, or any of their kind.

Occasionally they came in the spring, but usually it was in the early autumn that my sister Judy and I began to look for them. There was no mistaking them among the ordinary people of the town. Mr. Parker was as long and jointed in his shiny black suit as a piece of bamboo. Mr. Budd, also chastely clothed in black, more closely resembled the small, fat cream jug on the second shelf of our pantry.

When we saw them ambling toward us down the street, we would run shrieking joyously to Mother.

"Here they come. Here they come. Mr. Parker 'n' Mr. Budd. Oh! Oh! Oh!"

We couldn't stand still in our excitement, but must run back to see how far along they were and report their progress until the actual arrival at our back door.

Despite the fact that Mr. Budd was the kindly one of the two and sometimes deigned to make Judy and me an audience for some tale of his travels, we considered Mr. Parker vastly superior He dwelt so continually upon those Olympian heights to which his calling held him.

Throughout all the preliminary preparations, Judy and I remained glued to the spot. On other days we might play hide-and-seek through the tall grass of the vacant lots next door, on other days we would wheel our doll buggies around the block on the undulating wooden sidewalks. But today was dedicated.

* * *

Mr. Parker was what might be called the head man, and he brought a truly striking assortment of long-handled brooms; but Father had to supply the gunny sacks. Ordinarily a family oversupplied with that article, it was puzzling how short of sacks we always were on that particular day. We all had to hunt; and, although Judy and I were the smallest, we always hunted the hardest and with the least results.

When Mr. Budd had finally been well stocked with sacks, the exciting performance began. Judy and I were agreed that the best time of all was when Mr. Parker disappeared up the great chimney through the fireplace opening. What possibilities that presented to our young and tender minds.

Would he perhaps find a toy up there, or a left-over snowflake? Would his broom be long enough? What—oh dreadfully thrilling possibility—if he got stuck!

At one time I had a brilliant idea. Judy should remain stationed below in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Budd to see what fell down with the ashes, while I would run outdoors and be ready to mark the first appearance of Mr. Parker's long nose over the edge of the chimney. But this plan had two major flaws. In the first place Judy was at that stage of sisterly adoration and curiosity in which she must track along wherever I did, and not less than a foot behind. Also, since there were only two of us, that left the attic portion of the chimney unattended by any vigilant young misses in pigtails. And it was by gluing our ears to this particular part of the chimney that we heard the more enticing noises of Mr. Parker's progress.

In fact, I rather preferred the chimney because the attic was a special haunt of mine. What a place it was! The tide of years had washed up all manner of things into that square space at the top of the house, with its four gabled windows looking out upon the muddy streets and red-roofed houses of the town.

* * *

There grew the largest and most magnificent cobwebs, there was the nicest smell composed of old trunks, old books, and old dry wood. It was always warm because of the great chimney, and there were countless things to arouse the lively interest of two small children.

There was the ancient wooden cradle, which generations of babies had slept in, including ourselves. There was an old music box that tinkled faintly when we wound it up, and a child's sleigh which was little used in this warm western climate. There were two boxes of old phonograph records, the cylindrical kind that always began in a loud, blaring tone: "Edison record," no matter what the selection was to be.

There were copies of old magazines: "Munsey's" and "Everybody's," and even a tattered "Godey's Lady's Book." There were trunks entrancingly full of discarded dresses, and of "pieces" that were often requisitioned to make costumes for our extensive doll families. Even with one ear flattened against the chimney listening to Mr. Parker, I could still let my eyes wander over these treasures. But, before too long, Judy would usually grow impatient and beg that we might go below and see what had "felled downed." Nothing much but ashes ever did, but we were always hopeful. The only invariable change would be that Mr. Budd was slowly becoming blacker and blacker, his face, his hair, as well as his clothes.

It was usually at this stage that Mother would forbid us to stand so close to Mr. Budd, as we were taking on a faintly grayish tone. But by that time it was probable that Mr. Parker would be emerging from the chimney top; so it did not take much urging to get us outside.

This emergence was another of the day's highlights. We always had to determine whether Mr. Parker was really darker than the last time. And, since Judy was always inclined to conservatism and I was an early radical, the argument was brisk and never quite concluded.

It often happened that the coming of the chimney sweeps coincided with fall housecleaning, a thrifty habit which my New England mother had brought with her to the West. Judy and I were as charmed with this activity as with any other unheaval of the established order. We watched in admiration while the "hired girl" polished the broad rail of the curving stairway that went up to the second floor. And with the true spirit of academic inquiry, the minute her back was turned we slid down the banister to test any improvement in the surface which might have been effected.

We were pleased with the dust which rose from the Brussels carpets, when they were vigorously beaten out in the back yard. We doted upon the various pungent oils and polishes which went into the countless parts of the whole operation. But we particularly delighted in the hours when the household brasses and silver were polished.

It was not only the lovely pink polish that looked so like delicious frosting—and tasted like an old gum boot—that aroused our esteem. It was the endless opportunity for observing our two small faces in the shining surface which resulted. Judy stoutly maintained that she looked the worst in the silver tablespoons that had belonged to Grandmother James. But I was partial to my monstrous reflection in the sides of the tall silver water jug. In it I felt I had attained the last word in possible grotesquerie.

* * *

When Mr. Parker and Mr. Budd had finished off our chimney and fared forth on their pilgrimage in search of soot, Judy and I began to play our game: "Being Mr. Parker and Mr. Budd." Judy, who at that time was deliciously short and pudgy, was quite logically Mr. Budd: and I, who was just working into that painful thinness which was so to embarrass me when I reached the teens, was Mr. Parker. I am afraid there is no question but that Judy was much better in her rôle than I. I lacked those knobby joints which enabled my prototype to fold himself so neatly into the inner mysteries of our chimney. In fact, I could not master the first rudiments of disappearing into the black interior above the hearth. We were forced to content ourselves with holding a sack and sweeping up as far as we could with our little toy brooms. And even this called forth strong parental objection.

In the winter, when the great jolly open fire went crackling up our chimney, we remembered Mr. Parker and Mr. Budd. It was all due to them and their extreme dexterity that we were able to have such a lovely fire for popping corn and toasting our twenty small toes. And so we admired the two of them prodigiously and mixed them all up with the fairy stories of Hans Christian Andersen. Perhaps now Judy has got them straight if she ever thinks of them, but I'm sure I haven't. I never want to.

E. G.

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Houses

Little houses, neat and white,
Lilac-hedged, are my delight.

I would have them thus and so:
Squat of chimney, rambling, low,
Dormered, shuttered all with green.
Ivy vine and scarlet bean
Might be climbing round the door.
I should ask but little more:
Flowers at the window-sill
(Mignonette or what you will),
Stepping-stones, perhaps, with phlox
At the edge, and four o'clocks.

Little houses, neat and white,
Lilac-hedged, are my delight.

MARGARET ASHMUN.

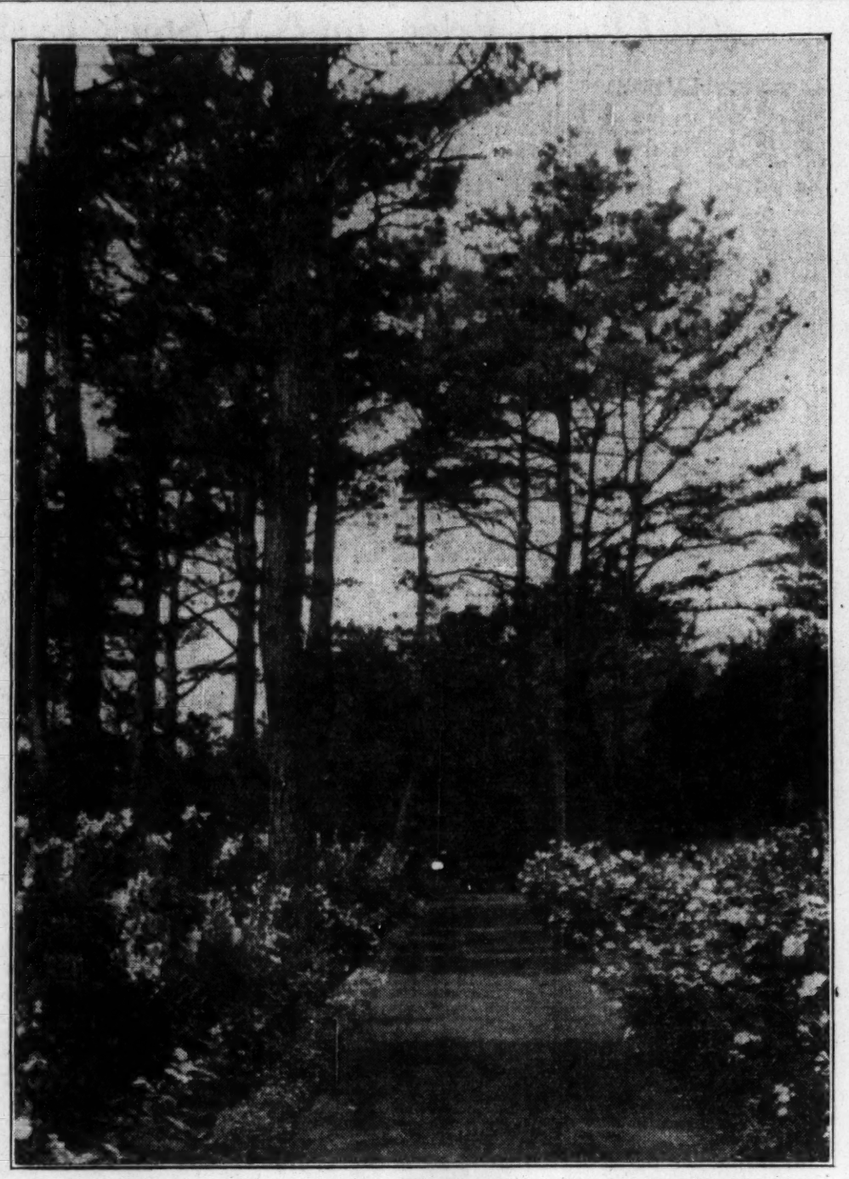
A Pilgrimage to Palestine

When first the children of Israel approached Palestine from the south and Moses sent out spies to investigate the land, a twofold report was brought back. "It floweth with milk and honey," said some; "a land that eateth up the inhabitants thereof," said the rest. Both descriptions were true. In certain moods and aspects Palestine is beautiful. I do not understand what Dean Stanley meant by saying that it lacks variety of color. I never saw a country with coloring so obvious, rich, and changeable, where reds, browns, yellows, purples in such profusion stain bare hills and distant landscapes with ever-varying shades and tints. Moreover, in certain areas—notably the plain of Esdraelon, which cuts across the country between Samaria and Galilee, and the plain of Sharon by the sea—the land is fertile and fruitful. But for the most part it suggests the psalmist's cry:

"My soul thirsteth for thee, my flesh longeth for thee,
In a dry and weary land where no water is." . . .

Whether or not there used to be more trees upon these hills than now has often been discussed, but I do not see how anyone can doubt it. In this last war alone it is estimated that forty percent of all the olive trees in Palestine were cut down for military purposes. To say nothing of the locusts, two great enemies of the trees have ravaged the land for centuries: militarists and goats. The first destroy trees wholesale when they are grown; the second prevent trees from growing at all. I have seen goats climb mature olive trees to crop the leaves, so that a man who cares for trees is sympathetic with the Scriptures' symbolism which always uses sheep for the saved and goats for the damned. As for militarists, their ruthless work is as destructive of forests as of human societies. When Pompey came to take Palestine for Rome, the record says that he cleared away the trees, and Josephus tells us that Titus cut down every tree within ten miles of Jerusalem. When one recalls the endless invasions which have crossed this land, one wonders that any trees are left at all. Away back in ancient Israel's time the meaning of war to the fruitfulness and beauty of the land was set down plainly in the Bible: "Every man threw a stone on every good field till it was covered, they stopped every fountain, and they felled every fruitful tree."

It is not surprising, therefore to read in our records, within the Bible and out of it, of forests growing where today no forests are. Even in Lebanon they are finding boundary stones set by Hadrian's foresters—I saw one at Beirut—where today only bare mountains remain. The forest of Hareth, where David hid, is gone; there is no forest of Bethel to shelter bears today; Kirjath-jearim, which means "city of forests," would have no excuse now for such a name, and the woods of Sharon, which Strabo called "a grand forest" and which once stretched from the valley of Ajalon up to Mount Carmel, now have few relics of their ancient glory. One must not exaggerate this matter. Probably judged by western standards, Palestine never was a well-wooded land, but one suspects that the ravages of war, unhealed for centuries by the laggard, barren rule of the Turk, have stripped these hills of a beauty that once was theirs and that may be theirs again. The Zionists, at least, are proceeding upon that assumption. Wherever there is a Zionist colony, the trees by tens of thousands are being planted again.—From "A Pilgrimage to Palestine," by HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK. (New York: Macmillan.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by L. Gerard Paine

A Moonlight Garden

Promenade en Auto

"I WISH I had space and energy for a moonlight garden, to be frequented solely o' nights. What a silver luxury! I know how I would have it. I know so well that I have as good as walked in it. Through all its seasons it would be white. . . ." Could the writer of these lines walk down the path of this Cape Cod garden, she would find the realization of her dream; for in this garden only white blossoms are given a place.

Fifteen years in the making, its setting is a grove of rugged pines, close to the shore of the Cape. Designed by its owner to express peacefulness and rest to those looking out upon it from the house, her years of care and patience have been rewarded in the enjoyment which its beauty has brought to all who have been privileged to visit it.

A sunken garden containing a pool forms the central portion, bordered with long beds of perennials. Turf steps lead to broad encircling paths, bordered on one side with white roses and on the other with broad beds of flowers that form an ever-changing procession from early summer to the frosts of autumn. Even on the warmest summer day it gives a feeling of coolness, while a dark, cloudy day seems only to add to its radiance; but its name, "The Moonlight Garden," suggests a summer evening with a full moon making more luminous the flowers, and leaving a path of silver on the sea. It is in this hour that the garden is at its best, "all odour and all bloom steeped in the moonlight."

A white garden sounds simplicity itself; but its achievement, it seems, requires constant vigilance. Even soil in which colored flowers have been grown carries in it the pollen that will tinge the white blossoms. Bees, too, may carry pollen from flower to flower that will change their hues. So, when a colored blossom occasionally makes its appearance, it finds itself a rank outsider in this exclusive company—ruthlessly plucked and removed, so that white serenity may reign again.

The Sunday of our visit was a brilliant winter's day. Monsieur Edme proposed a promenade *en auto*. It was the first time we had heard the phrase used, but we knew that this treat was in store for us. My *modiste* had thoughtfully provided me with a turquoise velvet toque for the occasion, in which two or three eagle's feathers (*couteaux* they were called) had been jauntily stuck. In her shop, rue St. Honaoré, we had agreed that this was a bewitching and suitable headgear. . . .

The Panhard drove to the door. A spasm contracted Monsieur's features as it stood panting in the forecourt, belching out mephytic vapor and defiling the smooth-raked gravel with black oleaginous droppings. Edme, however, was not to be denied. We seated ourselves in the *tonneau*, where we sat palsied with involuntary noddings till the machine chose to start.

The Forest was our destination—and strange to say we got there. Our charioteer's monocle spatch-cocked his eyelashes, his appearance was barely human in a cap with patent-leather brim and a goatskin overcoat. Always correct, his small talk did not flag; the man at the wheel's words were blown back to us from the driving seat as we rattled and bobbed about behind him.

The landscape flew past us, tears filled our ungoggled eyes. The icy wind sang in my ears. I do not suppose that at any moment we were traveling more than twenty miles an hour, but it seemed the end of this world and very likely the beginning of the next. Impossible to express the rapture I felt. The eagle's feathers or were they goose-quills—anyway I felt like an eagle myself—one by one were blown from the turquoise toque. The road skated from under us. Here was the Forest, these gnarled oaks, these slabs of rock, this light undergrowth of seedling chestnuts, through which, despite my involuntary tears, I saw mysterious pools of water coated with thick ice.

When we halted at a *carrefour*, I thought of my father's own childhood, spent at Fontainebleau. I seemed to see him, a slim boy on one of his father's discarded race-horses, his faithful squire Isidore beside him. My grandmother, too, in her wide leghorn hat trimmed with floating ribbons, and Second Empire muslin dress, wandering through these glades followed by young children, their hot hands full of wilting wild flowers. The *barouche* of the Hôtel d'Angleterre standing by, flies buzzing round the heads of the sweating horses—that was her *promenade en fôret*, and this was mine. — BARBARA WILSON, in "The House of Memories." (New York: The Dial Press.)

Herredømme

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

HERREDØMME! Hvilken frihet og uhindret virksomhet innbefatter ikke dette ord! Men hvor mange er det ikke som merker at de langt fra har herredømme over en eller annen foreteelse eller omstendighet som plager og begrenser dem! Og dog leser vi i første kapitel av Første Mosebok at Gud skapte mennesket i Sitt eget billede og i Sin lignelse og sa: "De skal herske." Gud har aldri ophevet denne befaling. Bibelen forteller oss at Guds verk helt og holdent tilfredsstillet Ham; og apostelen Jakob erklærer at det "ikke er forandring" hos Ham.

Intet intelligent tenkende menneske som har Guds skapelses fullkommenhet for øie, men samtidig ser den sykdom og lidelse, den hårdhet og bitterhet som synes å gjøre sig gjeldende i menneskenes erfaring, vilde medgi at sådanne feilaktige tilstander har noget å gjøre med den fødselsrett til herredømme som blev skjenket mennesket som Guds billede. Disse tilstander er resultatet av den antagelse at mennesket kan skilles fra det gode; og på grunn av denne falske antagelse kjemper og strever menneskene og finner sig i at fryktens, motløshetens og griskhetens tanker får herredømme over dem. Og dog er ikke det gode noget som det ikke er nok av, for Gud er god. Det gode er derfor altomfattende, uendelig; og mennesket, Guds billede, kan ikke skilles fra det gode. I tredje kapitel av Første Mosebok erklæres det ikke at det menneske som var skapt i Guds billede, blev dømt til å dyrke jorden og ete sitt brød i sitt ansikts sved. Tvertimot, erklæringen hentyder til det såkalte dødelige menneske; og ingen er så fattig, bekymret eller begrenset at han ikke kan gi slipp på den falske antagelse at han er dødelig, og godta og lære å forstå sin sanne individualitet som Guds billede.

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grunnleggeren av Christian Science, vant frem til en forståelse av kjensgjerningene med hensyn til Gud og mennesket, og erkjente derigjennem sannheten angående åndelig herredømme over disharmoni og begrensning. Idet hun med kjærlig medfølelse iakttok hvorledes den lidende menneskehet kjempet for å skaffe sig et materielt levebrød og for å overvinne sykdom og synd ved hjelp av materielle metoder, gav hun verden Christian Science lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. I denne bok har hun fremsatt regler, hvis anvendelse vil sette menneskene i stand til å vinne det sanne herredømme over uharmoniske foreteelser i den mehneskelige erfaring.

På side 517 og 518 i denne lærebok har Mrs. Eddy skrevet: "Mennesket er ikke skapt til å dyrke jorden. Dets fødselsrett er herredømme, ikke underkastelse. Det er herre over antagelsen om jord og himmel,—og er selv alene underordnet sin skaper." Menneskeheten har feilaktig trodd at mennesket er et fysisk vesen med ansvar for sitt underhold gjennem utnyttelse av en materiell jords hjelpekilder, og at himmelen kan nåes alene ved at det gjennemgår den erfaring som kalles døden. Og dog kan det ikke bestrides at et materielt univers og et materielt mennesker vilde forutsette en materiell skaper, som således ikke kunde være evig og allmektig; hvis dette var tilfelle, vilde det utslette ethvert håp om frelse fra synd, sykdom, sorg og død. Christian Science lærer imidlertid at Gud, som har skapt mennesket i Sin egen lignelse, er uendelig Sinn, og at Sinn er Kjærlighet. Sinn er den eneste substans, og Sinn uttrykkes i åndelige idéer. Menneskets sanne selv og substans må derfor bestå av åndelige rette idéer, som gjenspeiler det skapende Sinn. Det univers som Sinn har skapt, er et univers av idéer, og det var over dette åndelige univers mennesket fikk herredømme.

Ethvert Guds barn har evnen til å fatte og bruke de åndelige idéer som kreves til løsningen av det problem som dets spesielle erfaring fører med sig. Intelligens, visdom og ufeilbar dømmekraft er skjenket oss, forat vi med disse kan trede op imot og overvinne enhver vanskelighet vi måtte bli stillet overfor. Vi kan bruke kjærlighet, medfølelse, ømhet og hengivenhet til overvinnelse av falske antagelser, som hat, griskhet eller urettferdighet. Vi kan fylle våre tanker med sundhetens, renhetens og elskverdighetens idéer og derved fortrenge suggestioner som disharmoni og skydom. Det finnes intet menneskelig behov som ikke kan bli tilfredsstillet ved at vi vender oss til det uendelige Sinn, som er Kjærlighet, og ydmykt søker å gjenspeile de åndelige egenskaper som er vår fødselsrett. Gud har skapt mennesket til å uttrykke Hans egen fullkommenhet gjennem disse åndelige egenskaper eller idéer. Vi har således en iboende rett til å gjenspeile Ham i godhet, renhet og harmoni, samt makt og evne til å gjøre dette.

La os derfor, "herske"! La oss nekte å tro at vi, Guds barn, er dømt til å streve og kjempe for å opholde livet. La oss vende oss bort fra troen på et dødelig selv og urokkelig holde fast ved Gud og det sanne menneske som Han har skapt, og uten hvilket der ikke vilde være nogen manifestasjon av Gud. Når frykt eller tvil synes å tale vedholdende til vår bevissthet, la oss da støtte oss til den kjensgjerning at vårt sanne selv, som gjenspeiler Gud, ikke kan skilles fra det gode og derfor har herredømme nu. La oss erklære dette og holde fast ved det så bestemt, så urokkelig, at villfarelsens suggestioner vil forstumme. På denne måte vil vi finne at vi har riktig og nyttig beskjeftigelse, med sundhet og styrke til å utføre vårt arbeide og med himmelen rundt omkring oss i det daglige livs skjønnhet og glede.

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Sculptor

Here is another day again—
A lump of clay for molding;
By night how much will fall away,
How much shall I be holding?

Here is the clay, and here the hands,
And here the tools for trying:
What will it be—a lovely thing,
Or odds and ends a-drying?

AILEEN L. FISHER.

Dominion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DOMINION! What freedom and unfettered activity this word implies! But how many individuals there are who find themselves far from having dominion over some phase of human experience which frets and limits them! Yet in the first chapter of Genesis we read that God made man in His own image and likeness and said, "Let them have dominion." This command God never reversed. We learn from the Bible that God's work was entirely pleasing to Him; and the Apostle James declares that with Him there "is no variableness."

Observing the sickness and suffering, the harshness and bitterness, which seem to operate in human experience, no intelligent thinker, considering the perfection of God's creation, would accept such erroneous conditions as having any part in the birthright of dominion which was bestowed upon man in God's image. These indeed are the outcome of a belief that man can be separated from good; and because of this false belief men struggle and strive and allow thoughts of fear, discouragement, and greed to have dominion over them. Yet good is not something of which there is not enough, for God is good. Good, therefore, is universal, infinite; and man, the image of God, is inseparable from good. In the third chapter of Genesis it is not stated that man made in God's image was condemned to till the ground and to eat bread in the sweat of his face. On the contrary, this refers to so-called mortal man; and nobody is so poor, worried, or limited that he cannot relinquish the false belief that he is mortal, and accept and learn to understand his true individuality as God's image.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, through gaining an understanding of the facts about God and man, realized the truth about spiritual dominion over discordant and limited conditions. Looking with tender compassion upon suffering humanity struggling to get a material living, and through material methods to conquer sickness and sin, she gave to the world the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." In this book she has set forth rules the practicing of which will enable men to gain true dominion over discordant human experience.

On pages 517 and 518 of this textbook Mrs. Eddy has written: "Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven,—himself subordinate alone to his Maker." Humanity has mistakenly believed that man is a physical being responsible for maintaining himself by utilizing the resources of a material earth, and that heaven can be reached only by passing through the experience called death. Yet it cannot be disputed that a material universe and a material man would imply a material creator, hence not eternal and omnipotent, a view which, if true, would wipe out all hope of salvation from sin, sickness, sorrow, and death. Christian Science, however, teaches that God, who made man in His own likeness, is infinite Mind, and that Mind is Love. Mind is the only substance, and Mind is expressed in spiritual ideas. Man's true substance and selfhood must, therefore, consist of spiritual right ideas, which reflect the creative Mind. The universe created by Mind is a universe of ideas, and it was over this spiritual universe that man was given dominion.

Every child of God has the power to apprehend and use the spiritual ideas which the problem peculiar to his experience requires for its solution. Intelligence, wisdom, and unerring decision are ours with which to meet and overcome whatever difficulty may confront us. We may use love, compassion, tenderness, and affection with which to meet false beliefs, such as hate, greed, or injustice. We may fill our thought with ideas of health, purity, and sweetness to replace suggestions of inharmony and sickness. There is no human need which cannot be met by turning to the infinite Mind, which is Love, and humbly seeking to reflect the spiritual qualities which are our birthright. God made man to express His own perfection through these spiritual qualities or ideas. We have, then, the inherent right to reflect Him in goodness, purity, and harmony, and the power and ability to do so.

Let us, then, "have dominion"! Let us refuse to believe that we, the children of God, are condemned to struggle to maintain life. Let us turn from the belief in a mortal selfhood and cling steadfastly to God and the true man of His creating, without whom God would have no manifestation. When fear or doubt seems to come with insistent whisperings to our consciousness, let us steady ourselves with the fact that our true selfhood, reflecting God, is inseparable from good, and therefore has dominion now. Let us affirm it and insist upon it, with an insistence so positive, so unyielding, that error's suggestions will fall into silence. Thus we shall find ourselves with right and useful employment, with health and strength to carry it out, and with heaven all around us in the sweetness of our daily lives.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

The Caravan

I saw a pretty sight today—
A little van of colors gay;
Green, tilted top that made a roof
All tidy, tight and weather-proof;
A little smoking chimney-stack;
Green panels painted, sides and back;
With pretty horseshoes, bright as gold;
A half-door big enough to hold
Four tousled topknots peering out
Like nestlings, on the world about.

And on the wooden ledge below
A gypsy man with eyes of sloe;
His waistcoat and his neckerchief
The color of an autumn leaf:
Guiding his horse with skillful rein,
Bright ribbons plaited in its mane,
And on its harness, polished brass
Winking away at all who pass.

There, like a scrap of gypsy song,
Jaunty and free, they moved along
The rumbling wheels, the trotting feet
Making a measure blithe and sweet
To suit the little home so gay
Journeying through the golden day.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

Now!

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of
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with Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Financial: Market Quotations

Greater Activity And Irregularity In Stock Market

Better Demand Appears for Securities and Broader Movement

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Wall Street's bulls fed in inflationary pastures today and climbing stocks and staples apparently reflected another sharp slump in international dollar rates and rising gold prices.

Equities, particularly those that may benefit by further depreciation of the monetary unity, were in brisk demand in the early hours and the ticker tape frequently lagged behind floor transactions.

The upward movement, however, failed to enlist the support of metal shares and utilities, and the tone of the market turned irregular in the late dealings as alcohols joined the dissenters.

Losses of a point or so were shown in National Distillers, American Telephone, and U. S. Smelting. U. S. Steel, General Motors, Westinghouse, International Telephone, New York Central and Case were about steady to firm.

Transfers approximated 3,000,000 shares.

Slide of the Dollar

The continued slide of the dollar was the principal topic of conversation in financial circles, and there were many guesses as to just how far the slump would be permitted to go. Some foreign exchange dealers, usually in close touch with the London trend, were of the opinion that the Bank of England might allow the pound to get as high as $5.25 before granting the equalization fund battery on the dollar. Most bankers admitted, however, that it would be quite difficult to forecast the British attitude at this time.

Some concern was expressed by bankers over the recent weakness of United States Government securities. Several of the long-term issues have dropped more than 3 points from their peak prices of a few months ago. The shorter-term Treasury notes have also declined to levels where they begin to show relatively substantial yields.

Bonds Generally Firm

Semi-speculative ratings in the bond market today ignored heaviness in U. S. Governments and prime corporation issues, and edged forward in sympathy with a higher stock market.

Losses in the federal list in the early trading ranged from 2-32 to 5-8 of a point, marking the lowest levels in some time. A like thinness of support was evident in high grade investment mediums of the character of American Telephone and Santa Fe Railroad.

Increased trading interest in secondary departments resulted in advances running from fractions to 3 points in loans of the Baltimore & Ohio, Allegheny Corporation, Chicago & North Western, Erie, New York Central, Southern Railway, American & Foreign Power, International Telephone, Postal Telegraph, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron, Warner Bros. and United States Rubber.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	¾%	1%	1%
Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	1¼%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¼%	1¾%	1¾%
Bar silver	42⅞c	41⅞c	38¾c
Time loans—			
60 days	½@ ¾	⅞@1	½
90 days	⅝@ ¾	½@ ¾	¾@1
4 to 6 months	⅝@ ¾	¾@1	1

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅜@ ¼	⅝@ ½	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅝@ ¾	¾@⅞	1 @ ⅞
6 months	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1¼

London Quotations

Short bills	¾@ ⅞	⅞@ ⅞	1
3 mos bills	⅞@ ⅞	⅞@ ⅞	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	130s 11d	131s 10d	114s 3d
Bar silver	18 7/16d	18½d	18 7/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	2 @2½	2 @2½	3½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	5½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3½	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3	Rome	3½
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Sofia	2
Bombay	3½	Stockholm	3
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$5.02⅝	$4.95	$4.8665
Cables	5.02⅝	4.95⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0620	.0616	.0392
Belgium—belga	.2215	.2187	.139
Italy—lira	.0833	.0828½	.0526
Germany—mark	.3765	.3750	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1775	.1775	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0447	.0447	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2240	.2205	.268
Finland—finm'k	.0215	.0215	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0091	.0090	.129
Holland—florin	.6370	.6338	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2650	.2600	.1749
Norway—krone	.2522	.2480	.268
Poland—zloty	.1610	.1605	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0445	.0440	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0045	.0043	.5960
Spain—peseta	.1324	.1314	.193
Sweden—krona	.2583	.2550	.268
Switz'l'd—franc	.3075	.3055	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0210	.0204	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3581	.3581	*
Shanghai—dol	.3212½	.3212½	*
India—rupee	.3708	.3708	.3650
Japan—yen	.2990	.2960	.4984
Java—florin	.6287½	.6287½	.4020
Phil. Islands—peso	.9871½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stimnts—dol	.5762½	.5762½	.5678
South America			
Argentine—dol	.4018	.4018	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0833	.0833	.1196
Chile—peso	.0965	.0965	.12165
Peru—sol	.2075	.2075	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.7450	.7450	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00⅛	1.00	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2838	.2835	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

American Store Sales Up

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 American Stores Co. sales for the four weeks ended Oct. 28 totaled $8,564,992, compared with $8,305,828 a year ago.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 9	Nov. 8
13¼	3	..	Adams Express	9400	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	500	18	17¼	17¾	17¾	
12⅛	5⅛	..	Addressograph	200	8⅛	8¼	8¼	8	
19⅜	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	2400	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼	
11⅜	5⅜	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1800	7½	7½	7½	7¼	
112	47½	3⅜	Air Reduction	4800	105¼	103	104	102½	
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	500	2¼	2	2¼	2	
33	11⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	33800	26¾	25¼	25⅝	26¼	
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	6200	4⅛	4	4	4	
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pr ww xxx	3800	8⅛	7⅞	8⅜	7⅞	
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	7¾	7	7	..	
21	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	7½	7½	7½	..	
26	5	..	Alleghany Steel	30	15	14¼	14¼	..	
145½	70¾	6⅛	Allied Chem.	7200	138½	136	136	136	
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	34500	20⅜	19	19⅛	19⅜	
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem		15	15	15	14¼	
	9¼	..	Amal Leather	300	5	5	5	4⅞	
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	200	24	24	24	..	
47	18½	2	Amerada	7400	44	43½	43½	43¾	
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1300	25⅜	25	25⅜	24¼	
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	4500	13⅜	13½	13½	13⅞	
89⅜	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	41½	41½	41½	40¼	
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	3600	31¾	29½	29½	29¼	
16⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	2100	10⅝	10	10½	9⅞	
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	13300	93	91	91½	90⅝	
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	123	123	123	..	
39⅜	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	3600	26½	24⅝	25⅜	24⅜	
⅛	59¼	.15	Am Car & F pf	100	38	38	38	35¼	
51¼	34	3⅝	Am Chicle	100	46	46	46	44⅜	
6½	2	..	Am Colortype	100	3	3	3	3	
89⅛	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	32600	56¾	53	53½	54⅜	
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..	
198⅝	37⅛	..	Am & For Pow	9800	11¼	9½	10⅝	9¼	
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	24	21	22¼	20	
35⅞	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	600	18¼	15½	17⅛	14⅜	
27½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1200	14⅜	12⅜	13⅞	11⅜	
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	3900	19	18¼	18⅜	18½	
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	1500	9¾	9¼	9¼	..	
87½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	700	35½	33¼	35⅜	..	
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	1200	8	7¾	7⅞	7¾	
57⅜	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	40	40	40	..	
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	3900	9½	8¾	8¾	8¾	
21⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1900	30½	28½	29½	28¾	
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	300	47½	47	47	47½	
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	200	3½	3½	3½	..	
5¼	¾	..	Am Mach & M ct	200	3	3	3	..	
23⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	16200	21¼	19½	20⅛	20¼	
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	12500	8¾	8	8	7⅞	
41⅝	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	20⅞	20	20⅝	20	
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	100	16½	16½	16½	..	
19⅛	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	46800	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	13¼	
31⅞	5¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	19200	17⅞	17	17	17	
47¾	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	100	39	39	39	37½	
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	1500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	50	19⅞	19	19	19¾	
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	120500	48⅞	47⅛	47¾	48⅛	
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	1200	91¼	90	91¼	90	
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	67	67	67	..	
27	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	1300	19¼	18½	18¾	18¼	
42⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	1300	36	36	36	35¼	
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	4800	57⅞	56	56	57	
134¾	86⅛	6	Am Tel & Tel	60400	119¼	116¼	116⅝	118¾	
25	3¾	..	Am Type Founrs	100	6½	6½	6½	6	
37⅜	7	..	Am Type F pf	300	10	10	9	9	
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	16400	21¼	20¼	20½	20½	
80	35	1	Am Wat 1pf	100	60	60	60	60	
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	5400	12½	11¾	11⅞	12	
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	3600	54¾	52½	53¼	54	
14¾	3¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	130	6⅜	6	6⅛	5½	
10⅜	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	7⅜	7	7¼	7	
22¼	5	..	Anaconda Cop	91400	18	15½	15⅝	15½	
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	1600	22½	21⅜	21⅝	21½	
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	89½	89½	89½	87	
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	2800	26¾	26⅜	26⅝	26	
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	1500	76	75	76	73½	
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	7600	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	2600	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	7800	45—	44½	44½	43½	
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	200	4	3¾	4	3½	
9⅞	3½	..	Art Metal Const	10	6	6	6	..	
5¼	2¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	500	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1½	
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1100	13½	12¾	12¾	12½	
2⅛	1	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	..	
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	45	45	45	44¾	
80½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	15600	53	50½	51	51	
79⅜	50	3	Atchison pf	500	59⅞	58⅜	58⅜	57½	
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	6200	34½	32½	33¼	32¾	
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	33800	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	30¾	
37⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	300	24¾	24⅜	24¾	25	
83½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	79	77	79	77	
28¼	11⅝	..	Atlas Tack	3900	31⅜	31	31	30⅞	
84⅛	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	31400	45⅝	43	43	43	
9	4½	..	Austin Nichols	100	7½	7½	7½	7¾	
38	12	1	Austin Nichols A	70	38	38	38	36⅜	
11⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	45400	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¼	

—B—

17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	25200	12¾	12	12⅛	12	
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	31400	25½	24¼	24¾	24	
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	3600	25½	25	25½	24½	
92½	68¾	6½	Bamberger pf	200	92	92	92	..	
110	68¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	70	96	96	96	..	
7¾	2¾	..	Barker Bros	150	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	
24⅝	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	10	17	17	17	16½	
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	12500	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅝	
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	500	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	..	
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	900	9½	9	9	9	
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	1100	14½	14	14	14⅛	
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	25300	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼	
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	200	25⅝	25½	25½	24¼	
49¼	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	33800	32⅜	31	31⅛	31½	
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	4500	52½	52	52	51	
29⅛	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	120	22¼	21½	22¼	22	
54½	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	4100	47⅞	46¾	46¾	47⅞	
17⅜	18	2⅛	Bordens	16400	23¾	22⅝	23¼	22½	
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	10200	17¾	16¾	16⅞	16¾	
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	11	11	11	11	
14⅜	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	6900	9¼	9	9¼	9½	
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	12900	30⅜	28½	28⅝	30½	
43½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	..	
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	65	63	63½	62	
18½	13¾	..	Brunswick Balke	200	9½	9½	9½	..	
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	10½	10⅛	10⅛	9	
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	400	5⅞	5½	5¾	6	
35	3	..	Budd Wheel pf	50	24½	24½	24½	..	
	5¾	1	Budd Wheel	800	3⅝	3⅜	3½	3½	
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	1500	8⅛	7½	7½	7¾	
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	7500	14⅞	14⅛	14½	14½	
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅜	
	4¼	½	Butte Cop & Zinc	500	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½	
	7½	1¼	Butterick	400	3¼	3	3¼	2⅜	
43¼	8½	2	Byers	3600	25½	24	24¾	24¼	
80	30⅛	2	Byers pf	20	53	53	53	52	

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	200	22¾	21⅜	22¾	21	
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	500	1½	1	1	1⅛	
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	7½	7	7⅛	..	
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	4500	5½	5	5	5¼	
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	5600	30	28½	28⅞	29⅝	
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	7400	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅝	
35½	14	1½	Cannon Mills	800	28¼	27⅛	28⅛	26½	
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	18500	74¾	71	71⅝	70⅜	
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	20	68	67½	68	67½	
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	6600	22½	21	21½	21⅝	
98	41½	..	Celanese Corp	29700	48	45	45½	45	
12⅜	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	110	4	3⅞	4	3¾	
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	600	31½	30	30⅝	29½	
122	38	..	Central RR of NJ	100	70	70	70	..	
11⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	200	8⅜	8½	8½	..	
44⅞	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	37500	41	39½	39½	40	
7⅞	1	..	Certain Teed	300	3½	3½	3½	3½	
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1200	35⅞	34½	34¾	34½	
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	8500	41½	40⅜	40⅞	40⅞	
8½	1½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅞	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3½	3½	3½	..	
14⅛	2½	..	Chi & G W pf	500	7⅞	7½	7½	7½	
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1900	5⅝	5¼	5½	5½	
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	7300	9½	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
16	1¼	..	Chi & N western	2100	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½	
34¾	2	..	Chi & N west pf	400	15⅜	15	15⅜	..	
25⅜	2⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	3500	9¼	7½	8⅛	9¼	
25½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	19½	19	19	19½	
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	..	
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	5	4⅞	5	5¼	
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞	
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	700	22	21	21	20½	
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	300	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	..	
52⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	78400	44½	43½	43⅝	43⅜	
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	16⅞	15¾	16⅞	16⅜	
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	65	65	65	65	
3⅞	¼	..	City Stores	700	1½	1	1	1	
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	80	2⅝	2½	2½	2½	
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2100	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13¼	
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	77½	77½	77½	77½	
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1500	19⅜	18¼	18⅜	18¼	
85	63⅞	7	Collins & A pf	20	80	80	80	80	
17⅝	2	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	700	5⅝	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
54	13	..	Colo F & I pf	20	14	14	14	13½	
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	30	27¾	24	26	24¾	
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	21	21	21	19	
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	10500	13½	13	13¼	13	
83	55	6	Columbia G pf A	400	61	61	61	61	
27¾	6¾	..	Columbia Pic vtc	500	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	1900	58¼	56½	57	57	
19	4	..	Comm Credit	1200	15½	15	15	15	
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	23	23	23	..	
39½	16	3	Comm Cred A	300	35½	35⅛	35⅛	34⅝	
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1500	34⅞	33⅜	34½	33⅜	
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	45600	35⅜	33¼	33⅞	34¼	
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & Sou	8100	2¼	2	2	2⅛	
60⅛	21	6	Comwlth & Sou pf	400	32	31	31¼	..	
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	4900	24¾	23¾	24	24⅛	
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	400	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅛	
64⅛	37⅜	3	Consol Gas	19700	40⅞	39¾	40¼	41⅛	
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	500	85½	85⅜	85½	84	
5½	2	..	Consol Laundries	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
15⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	21600	12½	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛	
3¼	1¼	..	Consol Textile	1600	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	600	1½	1⅛	1¼	..	
4½	1	..	Container B	800	2¾	2½	2½	2½	
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	500	10½	10¼	10½	10¼	
11⅜	3½	..	Cont Baking B	1000	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
69	35¼	2½	Cont Can	3500	66⅞	65	65½	64½	
17⅝	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..	
36⅛	10⅝	1.20	Cont Insurance	1900	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	26½	
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1200	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜	
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	18600	18½	17¾	18⅛	18	
90⅝	45⅜	4	Corn Products	7500	74¼	72½	73	72	
145¼	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	100	137	136½	136½	136	
39½	23	2	Coty	1800	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¾	
14⅜	2¼	..	Cream of Wheat	2100	29	28½	28½	28⅝	
65	14¼	..	Crosley Radio	400	10¾	10½	10⅜	10	
87⅜	11⅜	..	Crown Cork & S	1900	36⅜	28	35⅜	34½	
38⅛	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	34½	34½	34½	..	
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	1400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
37⅛	9	..	Crusible Steel	800	18⅜	18	18	17¼	
43⅛	½	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	
11½	1¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	
59½	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	1200	41½	41	41¼	41½	
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	1500	17⅜	16⅞	17	16⅞	
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	400	42¾	42	42	42⅜	
4⅜	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	2900	2½	2½	2½	2½	
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1100	5½	5	5	5½	
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	300	12½	12¼	12¼	12½	

—D—

8¾	1	..	Davega St	500	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	..	
5	1½	..	Debenhams	10	2	2	2	2	
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11	
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	3500	56¼	54	54½	53⅝	
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	146003	33¾	31⅝	32¼	32¼	
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	8000	28½	25	25¼	25	
19⅜	2	..	Denver & G pf	200	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
91½	38	4	Detroit Edison	1900	60	60	60	58½	
29½	17⅜	1	Diamond Match	1800	26½	26¼	26½	26⅜	
39½	12	1.80f	Dome Mines	9700	38	36	36	37⅛	
31	26¼	1½	Diamond M pf	300	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	..	
26⅜	10½	1.20f	Dominion Stores	1400	21	20⅝	20⅝	20½	
18⅛	10¼	.75	Douglas A	3800	14⅜	14½	14½	14⅜	
10⅜	2½	..	Dresser B	200	6	6	6	5	
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	42600	82¼	80¼	80½	80½	
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	400	113½	112¼	113½	112	
102⅛	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	91	91	91	..	

—E—

10	1⅛	..	Eastern Rll Mill	300	4½	4¾	4¾	5	
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	3600	76½	74¾	75	74¾	
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	40	126¼	126⅛	126⅛	127¾	
16	3½	20b	Ea

Financial: News and Comment

Orderly Marketing Of Wheat Through Coöperative Pools

Selling as Required by Market Demand, and Holding as Needed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Orderly marketing of wheat through coöperative pools has come to mean selling the grain as the market requires it, Mr. Joseph G. Knapp states in his new book, the Hard Winter Wheat Pools, issued by the University of Chicago Press. The author is associate agricultural economist at North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

When the pools were organized in 1920 to '23, he said, it was believed that 50 to 100 per cent of the winter wheat crop would be soon under control. It was believed that wheat thus held by the pools could be easily placed on the market throughout the year in predetermined amounts, and that as a result the price level would be raised.

Marketing Pool Wheat

"Gradually," said Mr. Knapp, "the idea of 'orderly marketing' assumed a different meaning. Instead of having a semimonopolistic control permitting arbitrary disposal of a large supply of wheat, the pools were faced with the practical problem of selling effectively the relatively small volume in their control."

Orderly marketing, under these circumstances, he said, has come to be regarded as a policy of marketing pool wheat as the market demands it, and of holding wheat, if necessary, to obtain satisfactory prices, beyond the usual period of delivery by independent farmers.

Comparisons of the costs of marketing wheat through the seasonal pools and through the regular trade cannot be made because the systems are different, said Mr. Knapp. "Under the regular wheat marketing system the wheat generally passes out of the farmer's hands immediately after harvest into the control of commercial agencies. The pools have aimed to market wheat to millers and exporters at the best possible prices and in this attempt they have incurred certain expenses for holding the wheat until time of sale."

It does not appear that costs through the pool have been greatly different from costs under the regular system for similar periods of time, he said, when costs are considered in relation to services performed.

Period of Experiment

"It should be remembered that the pools have been passing through a period of organization and experiment, during which costs have been abnormally high on account of small volumes. Bushel costs would fall, if the pooling movement became more general, for pool costs show a tendency to vary inversely with volumes marketed."

The seasonal pool system of marketing, according to Mr. Knapp, tends to distribute the farmer's income over a period of time and encourages him to operate on a cash basis. Instead of getting it all at harvest time, he gets it by installments. Under the old system many wheat farmers are not able to pay their debts and provide for financing next year's crop.

"This by-product of seasonal pooling is of more than passing significance," he said, "for it offers a way of placing wheat growing on a more stable operating basis."

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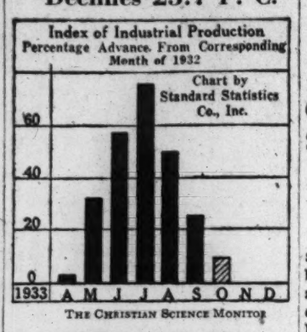

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUSINESS activity, with the seasonal factor reckoned in, has now declined 25.7 per cent from July, according to the Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production.

From the March low, the advance to the July peak was 66.6 per cent.

The October index (estimated) stands 11.8 per cent above a year ago.

Final Report On 1932 Cotton Crop Value $484,000,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture in a final report on the farm value of last year's cotton crop today placed the figure at $483,935,000 for lint cotton and cottonseed combined.

The value of cotton lint was placed at $424,061,000 production being 13,002,000 bales. The weighted average price received by farmers for the crop marketing season, August, 1932, through July, 1933, was 6.52 cents a pound.

Cottonseed production value was placed at $59,874,000, the output being 5,782,000 tons and the average price $10.36 a ton.

Refund $867,500,000 Of 4th Liberty Loan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—A total of $867,500,000 of the Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent bonds has been refunded so far.

The operation was in response to the Treasury's call a few weeks ago for payment on April 15 of approximately $1,800,000,000 of the $6,200,000,000 issue.

At the same time the Treasury announced it would exchange an unlimited number of the uncalled bonds for a new issue of 10-12-year bonds bearing an interest rate of 3¼ per cent after the first year.

Dean Acheson, Undersecretary of the Treasury, said the refunding operation to date had been practically all in the "called."

Freight Rates on Grain Cut by Canadian Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canadian railways will cut winter grain rates between Georgian Bay ports and Saint John, N. B. by 2.5 cents per bushel effective Dec. 1, and lower passenger tariffs wherever the existing fare levels are higher than those now in force on lines in the United States competing directly with the Canadian railways, officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway announce here.

Representatives of both the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway will confer on the passenger fare question particularly as it affects western Canada. "Wherever United States rates are lower than ours we are prepared to introduce uniform rates," E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated in an interview.

India's Conversion Loan Now Fully Subscribed

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—India's conversion loan of £10,000,000 in 3½ per cent bonds was fully subscribed today, 25 minutes after it was offered to the public.

It was the sixth big loan of its type in recent weeks, and follows similarly successful loans on behalf of Austria, Canada, the British Treasury, South Africa and New Zealand.

Purchasing Power Is Increased But Not Consumption

Commerce Department Survey Makes Frank Statement Regarding Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The outstanding factor in the American business situation today is that the almost phenomenal increase in purchasing power due to NRA codes has not yet been reflected in increased consumption and production.

This was brought out sharply in the Department of Commerce's frank and factual survey of current business for the month of October, just released here.

It records at one and the same time encouraging advances in wages and reduced production in the factories and mills paying those wages. Simultaneously the increase in department store sales fell short of the usual seasonal increase. The same was true of freight car loadings and of merchandise of the less than car lot group.

Situation Is Uncertain

Coming from the Department of Commerce where the NRA itself is located, the report was a frank recognition indeed of the fact that the success of the entire Administration recovery program is in balance, with the outcome uncertain.

The situation, however, was anticipated by recovery chiefs and the economists of the "brain trust" who drafted the Recovery Act. General Johnson, at his early press conferences, predicted there would be a definite lag between increased purchasing power and increased consumption.

The only uncertain factor in the whole recovery picture has been the power of industry to stand the strain of this lag through which it is now passing. The NRA is predicated on the theory that industry can stand it for a sufficient length of time—that it can continue to pay higher wages until the increase in purchasing power is reflected in increased retail consumption, and that in turn in increased production.

Power of the NRA

There can be no denying the power of the NRA to raise purchasing power. That has been done. Whether the results anticipated by the economists materialize time alone can tell.

Extracts from the survey, covering conditions up to October 28, which emphasize the business situation follow:

"Industrial production has continued to recede during October, although the rate of decline has not been as rapid as in August and September.

"Available distribution indexes fail to record the seasonal rise usually evident in the fall, despite the continued growth of purchasing power.

"Commodity prices have risen, and recent increases appear to have been more pronounced in retail than in wholesale quotations.

"Real income, however, is considerably higher than in the early months of the year, as well as higher than a year ago."

"Output of mines and factories in September declined contrary to the normal movement . . . .

Decreases General

"Decreases were general in all of the major industries, with the exception of food and food products. The widest declines were in the iron and steel industry, 18 per cent; in textiles, 13 per cent, and in lumber, 22 per cent.

"The increase in department store sales fell short of the usual seasonal increase . . . sales were only, 3 per cent higher than a year ago, although prices were up 17 per cent.

"Movements in the financial market have been irregular. Both bonds and stocks tended lower during the period under review.

"Considering the wide gains in purchasing power which have occurred in 12 months—wage payments to factory workers are estimated to have been 37 per cent higher this September than last—and the efforts to stimulate consumer expenditures, the sales showing has been relatively unsatisfactory.

Gold Flow Continues From Bank of France

PARIS, Nov. 9 (AP)—Gold continues to flow from the Bank of France according to official statements today.

One-quarter of a billion gold francs were withdrawn in the week ending Nov. 3 making a loss of 1,250,000,000 francs since the cabinet crisis two weeks ago which resulted in the ascension of Sarraut to the Premiership. The drain on the Bank of France gold reserve is accredited to the subsequent public discussion of the franc's danger.

The gold hoard is less by 1,500,000,000 francs since the Sept. 1 high of 82,277,000,000 francs and is the lowest since last April 7.

The gold circulation in France last week increased by more than 1,000,000,000 francs while the bank's deposits of francs shrank by 1,666,000,000 francs.

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Professor Kemmerer Urges Return to Gold Standard

Calling Inflation 'Habit-Forming Drug,' He Recommends Prompt Stabilization of Dollar at About 66 2-3 Cents Gold—Foreign Coöperation

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9—Prompt return to the gold standard with stabilization of the American dollar at about 66⅔ cents gold, was recommended by Edwin W. Kemmerer, professor of international finance at Princeton University in an open forum discussion here sponsored by the Daily Princetonian.

The substance of Professor Kemmerer's address follows:

The subject of these forum meetings is the NRA. The subject of my talk is inflation. Formally and strictly speaking, inflation is not a necessary part of the NRA's program. In practice, inflation has become interwoven with this program and is part of it in the opinion of a large part of the public. As a matter of politics, I doubt very much if the NRA program in its present form can be carried through without a considerable amount of inflation, although I believe that the best elements in that program could be made effective without further inflation.

The word "inflation," like all general economic terms, has a variety of meanings, and, to avoid confusion, it will be wise at the beginning for me to state the meaning in which I am using it. Inflation, I would say, exists in any country whenever the supply of money and of circulating bank credit, i. e., "deposit currency," increases relatively to the demand in such a way as to cause a rise in the price level.

Meaning of Inflation

The supply of money and of deposit currency must always be interpreted in terms of their respective velocities of circulation. Over 90 per cent of our business is performed by means of bank deposits circulating through bank checks. A doubling, for example, of the average rate at which these deposits circulate would be equivalent in its influence upon prices to doubling of the deposits with velocities remaining unchanged. Inflation, therefore, is a relative term. The physical volume of goods and services to be exchanged represents the demand for money and deposit currency.

The inflation we have so far had in the United States has been due chiefly to the facts, that the demand for money and deposit currency has fallen off greatly through the decline in the physical volume of business, while the supply of money has been maintained at a level higher than that of the boom times preceding the depression, and that the supply of deposit currency has been kept relatively high through the extensive open-market purchases of government securities by the Federal Reserve banks.

Comparing the situation today, for example, with that of the pre-depression year 1926, we find that the physical volume of business being transacted in the country is somewhere in the neighborhood of 75 per cent of what it was in that year. To conduct this business we would, therefore, be expected to have slightly over 50 per cent as much money and deposit currency as we had in that year. We actually have about 16 per cent more money in circulation than we had at that time, and our bank deposits subject to check are something like three-fourths as large as they were then. This situation would naturally spell inflation and would be expected to have brought about a substantial rise in prices.

Enormous Excess Reserves

Other evidences of a relatively large supply of money and of circulating credit pressing on the market are the facts that the banks of the country are carrying enormous excess reserves—over $850,000,000 at the present time, which is by far the largest in our history—that they are borrowing practically nothing from the Federal Reserve banks, although they have enormous amounts of paper eligible for use in borrowing, and the facts that the cash reserves of the Federal Reserve banks are high and that interest rates on short-time obligations have been reduced almost to the vanishing point.

What has been the effect of all this upon prices? Although the value of gold, as expressed in its purchasing power in the free markets of gold standard countries, has remained practically unchanged since last February, the price of gold expressed in terms of the American paper dollar has risen over 50 per cent since that time, registering a depreciation of over 33 1-3 per cent in the value of our American paper dollar. Prices in the United States, however, have by no means advanced sufficiently to register this depreciation of 33 1-3 per cent in dollars' gold value. As always in such cases, price advances occur with varying degrees of lag for different kinds of commodities and services, and it is only after considerable periods of time that the slack is actually taken up. Since February common stocks in the United States have advanced about 67 per cent; wholesale prices 18 per cent; farm products about 40 per cent, and the cost of living about 7 per cent.

Habit-Forming Drug

One of the reasons why this response of prices to the inflationary process has been so slow is the fact, that the confidence of the business public has been held down by much extremely radical legislation in Washington, such as the greenback, silver and gold debasement provisions of the Farm Relief Act, many of the provisions of the Securities Act and the bank deposit guaranty provisions of the Banking Act. With measures of this kind on the statute books and with all sorts of other half-baked radical measures threatening, it is only natural that our business and financial leaders, upon whose initiative we must depend for recovery, are afraid to go ahead. This lack of confidence is expressing itself in very low rates of circulation of the bank deposits. When we note that the average rate of circulation of the bank deposits of our leading cities is only about half today what it was in 1926 and in New York City only about two-fifths, we see one important reason why the relative expansion in the volumes of our money and deposit currency, which we have already had, has not resulted in a greater advance in our commodity prices.

For some time we have been injecting our economic body with the artificial stimulant of inflation and we are pumping more and more of this habit-forming drug into the body every day. The body has shown a remarkable resistance and so far the dosing has stimulatetd it only mildly, except in a few very sensitive parts of the organism.

Confidence in business has continued to be low although there has been some recovery since last spring, with a recent reaction. Despite our inflationary measures and our governmentally stimulated prosperity, our industrial production is no nearer the predepression level than that of a number of other countries, including gold standard countries like France and Belgium. The public's confidence in the currency, moreover, has been surprisingly well maintained, in the face of actual inflation and increasing threats of further inflation.

Prompt Stabilization Needed

The great danger now is, that the public may become increasingly fearful of a rapid depreciation of the dollar, as a result of the inflationary forces now at work, and that there may be a strong "flight from the dollar" of the type that has occurred in so many other countries after inflationary forces had gained considerable momentum. If this should take place, the velocities at which our money and bank deposits circulate, instead of being subnormal as they are at the present time, might be increased many fold. In that case, the inflation drug would become effective with a vengeance. The more of the stimulant the patient received, the more he would demand, and the discontinuance of the drug would be exceedingly painful both for the patient and for the doctor.

In my judgment, the only safe way to meet this situation and to eliminate the danger of a serious inflation is for the Government at once to commit itself to an early return to the gold standard. Probably a rate of stabilization equal to about 66⅔ cents of our present gold dollar would be the wisest policy under the circumstances. This gold valuation in due time would probably result in an advance of prices at least to the level of 1926, and thereby give to the debtor classes the relief which the Administration has been advocating. The giving up of the gold standard last spring was unnecessary and, in my judgment, was a great mistake, but, now that Humpty Dumpty has fallen off the wall, all the King's horses and all the King's men can't put him together again.

Previous Parity Impossible

A deflation back to the previous gold parity now unfortunately would be politically impossible. The best that can be done is to stabilize and stabilize promptly at approximately the existing gold value of the dollar. If this were done, the gold now held by the Government and the Federal Reserve banks, amounting to nearly $4,000,000,000, would become nearly $6,000,000,000 of the new money, and this profit would go to the Government. The gold representing this profit should be left where it is, and the profit used by the Government toward liquidating (by payment, purchase or otherwise) its indebtedness to the Federal Reserve banks, as represented by the more than $2,000,000,000 of Government securities owned by these banks.

Foreign credits in the United States are not such as to make possible any appreciable drain of gold from the United States on foreign account. The plan would, in fact, attract back to the United States much capital that has already fled to avoid loss from inflation. Our gold reserves under this plan would be enormous and the confidence the plan would inspire in the public would be such as to prevent any considerabe drain of gold at home. If such a plan could be adopted, in coöperation with Great Britain and some other foreign countries, it would be all the better. At any rate, now is the time for prompt and vigorous action for a return to the gold standard and, unless such action is taken, there is serious danger that our so-called "controlled inflation" will get out of control, with results that will be very unfortunate.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Harris & Ewing

Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer,
Professor of International Finance at Princeton University.

Ratio of Gain In Electric Power Output Declines

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Showing a continued decline in the ratio of gain over last year, electric power output last week amounted to 1,583,412,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,621,702,000 in the preceding week and 1,525,410,000 in the corresponding week last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported today.

The increase over last year was 3.8 per cent against a gain of 5.8 per cent in the week ended Nov. 28. The decline as compared with the previous week was greater than in 1932 and 1931.

In the New England region the increase over last year was 5.2 per cent against 4.8 per cent the week before; middle Atlantic up 1 per cent against 4.2 per cent; central industrial, up 5.5 per cent against 8.2 per cent; southern states, up 0.8 per cent against 2.5 per cent; Rocky Mountain, up 29.2 per cent against 22.8 per cent; Pacific coast, off 0.8 per cent against an increase of 0.7 per cent.

Decree Forces Rate Cut On Utilities in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 9 (By U. P.)—The Minister of Communications, Jose Americo, submitted to the President a decree under which foreign public utilities whose rates are based partially on gold or par exchange, would have to figure the rates hereafter in national currency.

The result would be equivalent to a rate reduction. The Canadian Rio de Janeiro Light & Tramways, serving Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, and the United States Electric Bond & Share Company, serving most of the smaller cities, would be affected.

Halt in Advance Of Living Costs Seen in October

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—A halt in the rise of wage-earners' living costs, as a whole, was noted in October, according to the findings of the National Industrial Conference Board. There was a rise of only one tenth of 1 per cent in October over September, as compared with monthly increases ranging from 0.8 per cent to 3.3 per cent during the preceding five months. Living costs in October were 2.5 per cent higher than in October, 1932, but 22.8 per cent lower than in October, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 128.2 cents in October, as compared with 128.4 cents in September, 139.9 cents in April, and 100 cents in 1923.

Food prices advanced 0.3 per cent between September 12 and October 10, which made them 6.8 per cent higher than in October, 1932, but 33.2 per cent lower than in October, 1929.

Rents averaged 0.6 per cent lower in October than in September, although last month an upward swing over the preceding month was noted. In comparison with the level of October, 1932, there has been a reduction of 9.2 per cent, and with that of October, 1929, of 31.4 per cent.

Clothing prices continued on their upward trend, increasing 2.8 per cent over September, and 20.7 per cent over October, 1932. They were, however, still 21.5 per cent lower than in October, 1929.

Coal prices were raised 1.9 per cent over both their September, 1933, and October, 1932, quotations. The reduction in coal prices since October, 1929, has amounted to 9.3 per cent.

The cost of sundries fell off 1 per cent, owing chiefly to a substantial decline in admission charges to motion picture theaters, concerning which information is collected as of October in each year. The cost of sundries as a whole averaged exactly the same in October of this year as in October of last year, but was 7.9 per cent lower than in October, 1929.

New Sales Record For Silver Futures

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Sales of silver futures on the Commodity Exchange reached a new high record Wednesday in dollar volume, sales amounting to 613 contracts or 15,325,000 ounces—a dollar volume of approximately $6,743,000.

This compares with the largest previous total of contracts traded in on one day on Commodity Exchange, namely, on April 20, when 673 contracts were sold or a total of 16,825,000 ounces, the latter representing a dollar volume of approximately $6,057,000 based on the then prevailing price of about 36 cents an ounce.

Futures in yesterday's trading opened 24 to 50 points down and after rising to all-time new high levels for all positions, closed 75 to 88 points up. The September option traded at 45.25, surpassing the previous high of 43.85 set for the May option on July 18 last.

Commodity Price Advance Halted In Current Week

Declines Top Increases—Textiles and Leather Steady—Foods Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—A halt in the upward movement of commodity prices, which had obtained for the two preceding weeks, was noted during the current week, according to the weekly compilation of wholesale commodity prices prepared by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

The widening activities of the Administration's foreign and domestic gold buying program failed to check substantial reactions in some of the more active staple commodities.

There were 24 advances noted in this week's compilations, as compared with 49 in the preceding week, 20 two weeks ago and 26 in the like week of 1932. Declines totaled 23, as against 13 the week before, 39 two weeks ago and 25 in the corresponding week last year.

Hog receipts were up sharply during the last week and average prices declined 15 cents per hundredweight. Approximately 300,000,000 pounds of cured pork products will be purchased during the next eight months for relief purposes, it was announced by government authorities. This program, which involves the purchase of about 3,000,000 hogs, supplements the $350,000,000 corn-hog program.

Textiles remained steady throughout the week, only one advance and one decline being recorded in that group, as compared with two advances and no declines the week before.

In the hides and leather group, only one advance and two declines were noted this week, as compared with nine advances and one decline during the preceding week. Quotations in the hide futures market displayed a decidedly upward trend in the latter part of last week. Buyers in the leather market are reported displaying a little more interest.

Three successive weekly advances have brought the weekly food index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, to the highest level since the week of Aug. 22. The index for Nov. 7 stood at $1.93, which is a gain of five cents during the last three weeks and compares with $1.67 for the corresponding week of last year.

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CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION
OCTOBER 25, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand and in Federal Reserve Bank		$7,088,269.01
Cash in Depository Banks		2,408,877.84
United States Government Securities		8,317,125.73
Municipal and Other Readily Marketable Short Term Obligations		8,758,543.95
Demand Collateral Loans to Brokers		2,115,351.59
Loans Eligible for Rediscount with Federal Reserve Bank		5,502,000.00
Bankers' Acceptances		1,049,952.92
Other Demand Loans with Collateral		3,491,973.89
Loans and Discounts		15,761,358.23
Loans on Real Estate		1,047,496.42
Investments:—		
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	$ 195,000.00	
Other Investments	1,041,899.51	1,236,899.51
Banking House, Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures		832,082.79
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		189,565.28
Customers' Liability on Acceptances		446,955.08
		$58,246,452.24

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		3,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits		4,209,707.48
Reserves		299,180.40
Acceptances Executed or Endorsed		596,716.58
Deposits:—		
Demand	$47,897,529.96	
Time	2,243,317.82	50,140,847.78*
		$58,246,452.24

**This figure does not include Savings Department deposits of October 25, 1933, to the amount of $4,942,675.01.*

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts requires that assets and liabilities of Savings Departments of banks under its jurisdiction be separately maintained.

A true statement as shown by the books of the Company.

Allen Forbes
President.

Member Federal Reserve System

New York Y. C. Has Accepted Cup Challenge

Formal Announcement Is Made by George A. Cormack, Club Secretary

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—George A. Cormack, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, last night issued a formal acceptance of the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron on behalf of Thomas O. M. Sopwith, for a series of races for the America's Cup next season.

The acceptance was voted for at a meeting of the America's Cup committee of the club held Tuesday. No announcement has been made regarding the conditions of the match or the building of any new candidates for the defense of the trophy. These will come in due course of time. It is expected that the races will be sailed under practically the same conditions as were the races in 1930. These were held off Newport, R. I., over 30-mile open-sea courses, with four out of seven races deciding the winner.

It is expected that at least two new Class J yachts will be built to try for the honor of defending the famous trophy. One of these is expected to be designed by W. Starling Burgess of Boston. It is expected that Harold S. Vanderbilt will be the skipper of this yacht. It is also expected that Frederick H. Prince of Boston will enter his yacht Weetamoe as a candidate. This is the only one of the 1930 candidates which already conforms to the rules which will govern the 1934 series. The acceptance of the challenge reads as follows:

The challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron for a match for the America's Cup has been accepted.

The conditions under which the match shall be sailed as yet have not been completed.

Resolution: "That the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron for a match for the America's Cup be, and the same hereby is, referred to a committee which shall be appointed by the Commodore and of which he shall be one; that said committee shall have power on behalf of this club to take such action in relation to said challenge as it shall deem proper, and in the event that it shall accept a challenge for a match under the deed of gift, then to arrange the terms thereof, and by mutual consent with the challenging club to make any arrangement as to dates, courses, number of races, rules and sailing regulations and any and all other conditions of the match; said committee shall have power to select a yacht to represent this club in the proposed match and shall have power to fill any vacancies in its membership."

Cannell Would Change Rules

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 9 (AP)—Jackson L. Cannell, Dartmouth football coach, yesterday notified William J. Bingham, Harvard athletic director and New England representative on the football rules committee, that he favored the elimination of all of the game's "dead ball" fumble rules. He said he was unwilling to return the goal posts back to the goal line because of the injury factor, and was opposed to the rule that now prevents a ball carrier from advancing after any part of his body, except his hands and feet, have touched the ground.

Kelly, Mosconi And Seaback Now Tied For First Position

United States Pocket-Billiard Standing

	W	L	HR	BC
George Kelly, Philadelphia	5	1	58	10
William Mosconi, Phila.	5	1	85	20
Charles Seaback, Astoria	5	1	73	9
Eddie Sauers, Oakland	5	2	56	14
Marcel Camp, Detroit	3	4	66	7
Charles Summerell, Little R	3	5	56	19
Arthur Church, New York	2	4	69	14
Sylvester Schleisman, Minn.	2	5	38	19
Harry Wood, Duluth	3	5	41	27
Walter Franklin, Kan. City	1	6	41	15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 9—George Kelly and William Mosconi, both of Philadelphia, and Charles Seaback, Astoria, N. Y., are tied for first place in the national pocket billiard championship tournament as the result of the victories of Mosconi and Seaback. Musconi surprised Eddie Sauers of Oakland, Calif., The Pacific Coast champion, by the score of 125 to 11[8] in 22 innings, and Seaback defeated Marcel Camp, Detroit, Northern Sectional winner, 125 to 58 in 16 innings.

Harry Wood, Duluth, Minn., defeated Charles Summerell, Little Rock, Ark., 125 to 80, in 18 innings. Walter Franklin, Kansas City, Mo., won his first game of the match when he nosed out Sylvester Schleisman, Minneapolis, Minn., 125 to 120, in 15 innings.

The leading trio have each won five games and lost one and today's schedule will see Summerell playing his final game against Franklin; Seaback playing Sauers, and at night Schleisman meeting Arthur Church, New York City, and Mosconi facing Camp in the final game of the day.

The three winners of this tournament will qualify to play for the world's title in Chicago starting Dec 4, where they will be called up to meet such seasoned players as E. Ralph Greenleaf, present world's champion; James Caras, Wilmington, Del.; Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland; Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia, and other prominent players.

Greater New York Three-Cushion Billiard Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Alfredo De Oro	2	0	1.000
E. Ralph Greenleaf	1	0	1.000
Kinrey Matsuyama	1	1	.500
Arthur Woods	1	1	.500
Joseph Procita	1	2	.357
Harry Wakefield	0	2	.000

Greenleaf Beats Procita

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—E. Ralph Greenleaf made his initial appearance yesterday in the Greater New York three-cushion billiard championship at the academy managed by him, and after a long battle featured by safety play, emerged victor over Joseph Procita, 40 to 37, the game requiring 57 innings. In the other match of the day, Arthur Woods scored a brilliant victory over the Japanese, Kinrey Matsuyama, 40 to 30, in 32 innings, climbing into a tie with him for third place. All four of the participants in the games made high runs of 5.

Victoria to Play Gulls

MONTREAL, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Victoria Hockey Club today announced it had scheduled games for Dec. 8 and 9 in Atlantic City with the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, United States Amateur champions. It will be the first Canadian team to play the New Jersey sextet since the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association lifted its ban on the Sea Gulls.

Four Conference Title Games Are On Coast Chart

Southern California vs. Stanford Outstanding Week-end Contest

Pacific Coast Conference Football Standing

	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	PC
Oregon	3	0	0	32	0	1.000
So. California	2	1	0	39	3	1.000
Oregon State	2	1	0	22	0	1.000
Washington	2	0	1	38	12	.667
Stanford	1	0	1	3	6	.500
Idaho	0	0	2	18	57	.333
Washington State	1	1	2	19	48	.333
California	0	2	1	9	12	.000
U. C. L. A.	0	1	2	0	10	.000
Montana	0	0	3	13	45	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9—Four league title games bring a high curve in the football chart of the Pacific Coast Conference this week-end. Stanford University attacks Southern California in perhaps the most important affair, inasmuch as the Trojans are defending the title and have not been defeated, though tied.

Oregon's visit to Oregon State at Portland, Ore., is almost of equal rank, as neither has lost a game and the State eleven claims the honor of holding Southern California scoreless. In another struggle of outstanding interest, Washington invades California at Berkeley. Washington State visits Idaho at Moscow in the fourth conference contest.

Outsiders are met by U. C. L. A., visiting the San Diego, Calif., Marines, and Montana, taking a trip to Seattle, Wash., to face Gonzaga.

Stanford Meets Trojans

Many fans feel if anybody is to check Southern California's winning habits Stanford can do it. This opinion was strengthened by the victory of the Indians, 21 to 0, over the Olympic Club of San Francisco, which appeared last Saturday at Palo Alto. This game gave Coach C. E. Thornhill his first real evidence of scoring power balanced by strong defense.

While held to a two-point lead until the second half, Stanford was relying on second string players. The entrance of R. H. Grayson '36, new fullback, changed the course of battle. He threw an 11-yard pass to Frank Alustiza '36, halfback, who twisted 20 yards more for a touchdown. This culminated a 68-yard drive. The next touchdown was made by Grayson on a 34-yard end run, aided by splendid blocking. The third major mark resulted from a drive nearly half the length of the field. R. A. Hamilton '36, halfback, caught a Grayson pass and made a gain of 26 yards. Three plays later Grayson smashed three yards to the goal. Alustiza's punting was a valuable asset.

As Southern California did not play last week, it should be in the best of condition for Stanford in the Memorial Stadium at Los Angeles, and a season record crowd should turn out. The Trojans were victors, 13 to 0, over the Indians a year ago.

Oregon, headed for its best season in years, was another team proving its power last week. There is little comfort for Oregon State in examining the Webfeet's performance against the brilliant Utah eleven.

Gee Scored Twice

Oregon scored two touchdowns in the second period and two more in the fourth. Leighton K. Gee '34, halfback, put over the first two. On a reverse play he cut through tackle and 51 yards over the goal line. Seven minutes later he caught a 30-yard pass from J. E. Milligan '36, halfback, and scampered 30 yards to score. G. S. Pepelnjak '35, halfback, received a pass over the goal line to score the third, and Whitney slipped nine yards through tackle to count again five minutes later.

Oregon State, relying on the defense which gained a reputation against the Trojans and has permitted only one touchdown this season, can stop some of the Oregon attack. The Beavers did not play last week, and should be all ready for the Webfeet, who beat them, 12 to 6, last year.

With a modest record behind it, Washington seems favored over California, held to a scoreless tie last week by its younger brother, U. C. L. A. The Huskies achieved a 6-to-0 victory over Stanford two weeks ago, and then took a rest. It was a pair of field goals by W. A. Smith '34, end, that carried the Huskies to this triumph, and if they set any up for him this week-end, the Golden Bears will surely not suspect a fake. California had the best of last year's argument, 7 to 6, with Washington.

Because of the strength displayed in its recent games, Washington State expects a triumph over Idaho, though the latter rested last week. The Cougars beat Gonzaga, 16 to 0, at Seattle last Saturday. Early in the game P. J. Sarboe '34, quarterback, scored the first touchdown on a one-yard push after a 45-yard march. In the third period M. B. Dahlen '34, halfback, kicked a field goal from the 14-yard line. In the final minute a flat pass from Magness, quarterback, to A. A. Shambra '34, fullback, enabled the latter to dive seven yards for another marker.

Idaho must prepare to stop a strong rushing attack, as the Cougars made most of their gains thereby, and the passes did not go so good on the whole. The Cougars beat the Vandals, 12 to 0, a year ago.

Rudolph and Ponzi Divide

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Erwin Rudolph and Andrew Ponzi divided the two games played in their 14-block pocket-billiard match yesterday. Rudolph won the afternoon game, 193 to 125 in 10 innings while Ponzi won the evening game 125 to 56 in six innings. Rudolph had a high run of 55 to one of 40 for Ponzi.

Rockburn to Windsor

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 9 (AP)—President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League yesterday ruled that Harvey Rockburn, husky defenseman of the Ottawa Senators, was the property of the Windsor Bulldogs of the International circuit. Rockburn spent last season with the Senators on loan from the Windsor team.

Georgia to Meet Alabama

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Georgia and Alabama will revive their football relations next year. The Crimson Tide will replace New York University on the Bulldog schedule, the game to be played Oct. 27 at Birmingham. The 1934 schedule, with variations in dates and the possible elimination of Southern California, will be the same as this year.

Huskies Present Promising Eleven In Pennant Race

Washington's First-String Lineup Is Potentially a Great One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 9—University of Washington Huskies present a potentially great first-string lineup to football fans this year. In a scrambled Pacific Coast Conference race for the pennant, replete with major upsets and startling reversals, the Purple and Gold varsity looks very good.

It is not the first string lineup that is giving Coach Jimmy Phelan his chief concern, but the reserve material that is lacking. Faced by a seven-game conference schedule, the Huskies are having to uncover a great deal of reserve strength in order to keep up with the leaders in the coast race. Those reserves that are available are green and lacking experience in varsity competition. In the development of this department of the Husky machine lies the future success or failure of the season.

Strong Backfield

Washington claims an extremely strong backfield, composed mainly of brilliant juniors. With Paul Sulkosky, plunging fullback of all-Coast fame last year; Matt Muczynski, stellar punter; Art Ahonen, brilliant passer and kicker; Ross Pedersen, speedy broken-field ace; Jay Hornbeak, brilliant quarterback; Walter Hansen, powerful line-smasher, and Hurly DeRoin, a made-over center, the Washington backfield is fairly well fortified. Paul Sulkosky is about the only backfield man that has his position cinched.

Versatility is the keynote of the Washington backfield stars—each having the ability to change positions and assume duties of their mates should the occasion arise. The manner in which the halfbacks change to fullbacks and quarterbacks, and vice versa, is bewildering.

The first-string varsity forward wall is as fine a piece of defensively developed football machinery as has been seen in a long time. The line is handicapped by the lack of sufficient capable reserve material.

Washington's left side of the line has proved to be veritably impregnable. Few gains are made around Bill Smith, left end, an outstanding candidate for all-America honors. Smith, all-Coast end last year, has blossomed into a great offensive player as well as defensive this season. Several plays center around him when he pulls out of his position and comes around to pack the ball. Besides scoring several large gains in early-season games for the Huskies combined with a superb ability to catch passes, Smith scored two field goals against Stanford to send the Indians down for their first conference defeat for the 1933 season.

Four Lettermen Guard

Next to Smith, in the left-tackle position, is Woody Ullin, whose ability to diagnose opponents' plays cannot be denied. Four lettermen guards, Chuch Mucha, Negley England, Elmer Lorentson and Adney Smith, give Washington a combination in the center of the line that is probably the strongest on the coast. The center position is held down by Glenn Boyle, who has stepped into the shoes of Hurley DeRoin now playing halfback. Joe Wiatrak, Ted Isaacson and Abe Shaper are putting up a great battle for the right-tackle position.

The gaping hole left by Dave Nisbet, Washington's star last year, was causing Coach Phelan plenty of concern before the season started. Three fine ends, Ted Markov, Dan Lazarevitch and Trig Hanson, have filled the gap admirably. The high caliber of the Husky varsity lineup cannot be denied, but as for reserve strength—only time will tell.

Phelan has high hopes for the Huskies in this year's Conference race. With only one Conference loss behind them, the traditional game with Oregon, the Washington squad has ambitions of finishing one, two, three in the race this year.

Optimistic adherents are already looking forward to next season when it is expected that Washington will be the team to beat. The outlook is more than exceedingly bright with exactly one-half of this year's varsity team coming back as veterans. This roster will be augmented by a freshman squad which has been declared by the Husky coaches the finest in the college's history. In addition to this, Burl Bufkin, stellar triple-threat ace, declared ineligible for the season because of his brief sojourn at the Military Academy at West Point, will be back in a Purple and Gold uniform to cavort another season for Washington. Several ineligibles and supervarsity players will also return to bolster the squad and give the Huskies a powerful and well-balanced team.

Sidelines

THE only two undefeated and untied major eastern football teams remaining in the 1933 race, West Point and Princeton, both face capable opponents this week-end, Harvard and Dartmouth, respectively. It is extremely doubtful if either of the favorites will be defeated, however, for Harvard has been exasperatingly slow to develop and Dartmouth hardly seems equipped with sufficient manpower to handle the roaring Tigers.

There is a good chance that the Harvard Stadium will be sold out for the Army game and, if that is so, it will be the first time this season. Of course the game promises alluring possibilities, but the appearance of neatly dressed and well-drilled marching cadets also shares immensely as an attraction.

Other contests from which sparks may fly are: Syracuse-Brown, Navy-Columbia, Ohio State-Pennsylvania and Georgia-Yale. Syracuse has not been consistently good and Brown seems about ready to defeat somebody after losing to Yale, Holy Cross and Princeton on successive week-ends.

New York fans are offered a good contest with Navy and Columbia clashing. The Middies, fresh from victories against Pennsylvania and Notre Dame, will face a thoroughly revived Columbia Lion since its defeat by Princeton, having defeated Pennsylvania State and Cornell in turn. A Georgia-Yale football game is always colorful. The Eli were soundly trounced by Army last week-end and they will have to play heads-up football against the Southerners or take another beating.

Pennsylvania certainly has invited plenty of trouble in tackling Ohio State. The Buckeyes lost to Michigan, but since then have been playing great football, while the Red and Blue has found the going already plenty difficult, losing to Dartmouth and Navy.

Surprise Results In Squash Tennis Class A Team Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Surprise results featured the start of the Metropolitan squash tennis Class A team championship yesterday when the first round was played.

The chief of these was the victory of City Athletic Club, new to the league, over the 1932 champions, Columbia University Club, on the courts of the winner. The score was 3 to 2, and the initial victory of Leonard S. Green over the former national champion, Rowland B. Haines, in straight games, 15—7, 15—5, was the individual upset. Green, ranked No. 12, played fine squash, and Haines was below the form that made him No. 2 in the ranking last year. Incidentally, the victory of Harold Ablowich of the home club, over Frank R. Hanson, was also an upset.

New York Athletic Club, with Harry F. Wolf, national champion, heading the list, was also close to defeat, but just managed to win from Yale Club, 3 to 2, on the courts of the latter, with Alan M. Thompson clinching the victory by an extra point final game, 15—9, 18—13, from C. E. Weidlich. The default of Frank A. Sieverman Jr., also played a part in the closeness of the result.

The third victor was Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, also on its home courts, over Princeton Club, by a score of 4 to 1. W. J. Hall was the Crescent leader, and scored over Arnold Wood Pr., president of the league, in a hard-fought three-game match. R. C. Hynson, returning to the Princeton lineup after a year's absence, was the only winner for the team, after a three-game battle with Donald Lawson. The summary:

Metropolitan Class A Team Championship —First Round

City Athletic Club 3, Columbia University Club 2

L. S. Green, City, defeated R. B. Haines, 15—7, 15—5.
E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated L. A. Strasser, 15—9, 15—8.
Harold Ablowich, City, defeated Frank R. Hanson, 15—7, 18—16.
Seymour L. Samuels, City, defeated Gardner Hirons, 4—15, 15—6, 15—6.
Frank V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., defeated Harvey A. Mayer, 4—15, 15—12, 15—13.

New York Athletic Club 3, Yale Club 2

Harry F. Wolf, New York, defeated H. A. Haines, 15—0, 15—8.
J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, won from Frank A. Sieverman Jr., by default.
W. D. Hoag, Yale Club, defeated Sefton Tranter Jr., 17—14, 15—7.
Frank A. Sieverman 3d, New York, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, 15—1, 15—10.
A. M. Thompson, New York, defeated C. P. Weidlich, 15—9, 18—13.

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club 4, Princeton Club 1

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated Arnold Wood Jr., 15—9, 11—15, 15—8.
R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated Donald Lawson, 12—15, 15—9, 15—11.
J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated Carl H. Donner, 15—10, 8—15, 15—7.
W. T. Hanley, Crescent, defeated N. H. Aronsohn, 15—7, 15—12.
J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated J. R. Montgomery, 15—3, 15—3.

New Northern League To Start Season Nov. 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 9—The old Western Canada Hockey League has been reorganized for this season and will be known as the Northern Professional Hockey League. It will include the cities of Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Seattle and Portland.

The Edmonton franchise will be operated by Gordon (Duke) Keats. Seattle will be managed by Frank Foyston, Portland by Bobby Rowe, Vancouver by Guy Patrick, and Calgary by Lloyd Turner. The schedule is expected to open Nov. 20 with a game at Seattle between the Edmonton and Seattle clubs.

A schedule has been drawn up to include 32 games for each team, 16 at home and 16 away. Dr. Gordon Leitch of Portland, Ore., has been elected president of the organization and E. L. Richardson, former president of the Western Canada Hockey League, is the new vice-president.

Edmonton Eskimos won the Western Canada Hockey League last winter, defeating the Calgary Tigers in the final playoff. Edmonton was accorded excellent support, playing to 67,000 paid admissions. Calgary, while not doing as well, gave the professionals good support. Saskatoon was lukewarm and is not represented in the new league.

Hockey Notes

A CHANGE in the schedule of the Canadian-American Hockey League has extended the stay of the Boston Bruin Cubs at Quebec, and they will officially inaugurate the Can-Am campaign there tomorrow against the Quebec Beavers. The teams will play a second game there Sunday night and then move southward for their Boston opening.

Preliminaries are all over and play starts tonight in the National Hockey League with Boston opening at Toronto, Detroit at Canadiens, and Americans at Chicago. Saturday night the other teams fall into line with Rangers at Toronto, Boston at Montreal and Canadiens at Ottawa.

This season should develop into an especially interesting affair. Not only has each team added balance and strength, but the newly created office of managing director begins operation. Frank Patrick, the director, has several new innovations in connection with his referee problem and an entirely new wrinkle in placing numbers on the officials.

Most sport fans are always glad to see a veteran who has given his all to a game get some return after his playing days have been numbered. Eddie Oatman, veteran of more than 20 years of major and minor league hockey playing, receives the best wishes of hockey fans from coast to coast in his venture as manager of the St. Paul club in the Central Hockey League.

Apparently the information traveling around the National Hockey League circuit is that the Boston Bruins are heading toward their old style of rough and ready hockey. Even without the dynamic defenseman, Eddie Shore, the Bruins have established a pre-season reputation of being big, rough and tough. When Shore returns there should be an addition of 30 to 40 per cent more of offensive and defensive ability.

U. S. Girls Lose Last Match

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—An English team of women field hockey players yesterday defeated the touring American team, 7 to 1, after leading 4 to 1, at halftime. Virginia Vanderbeck of Philadelphia scored the lone American tally. Frances Elliott, in the American goal, was the outstanding player on the field. The target for a continuous bombardment from the English forwards, she made many brilliant saves. English commentators said the Americans were a greatly improved side over their first appearance here, but appeared tired after their strenuous campaign in Europe and the British Isles. The match was their last in England.

College Soccer Results

Gettysburg 3, Annapolis 1.
Lafayette 3, Stevens 2.
West Point 5, Syracuse 0.

Veteran Sextet Will Campaign For Canadiens

Third-String Line Showing New Faces—Morenz in Great Condition

MONTREAL, Nov. 9 (AP)—Except for the goaltending job, where big black-haired Lorne Chabot will fill the place occupied for many years by George Hainsworth, the Montreal Canadiens will rely largely upon time-tested stars in the 1933-34 National Hockey League campaign.

But it seems certain that the Flying Frenchmen will be in shape to do their best right from the start of the season. Coach Newsy Lalonde, once a Canadien star himself, gave his squad plenty of hard work in its training sessions at Kingston, Ont.—basketball, football, golf and a lot of gymnastic exercises to reduce oversize waist lines. As a result, they hit a good pace as soon as they went on the ice and showed more than the usual amount of enthusiasm.

Chabot, who came from Toronto in a trade for Hainsworth when that veteran of two Stanley Cup championship teams objected to the salary offered, has been going well in practice. In front of him the old rear guard has been reorganized, with Sylvio Mantha and Marty Burke in the leading roles. Gerald "Stub" Carson, who showed great improvement last season, and little Leo Bourgault, secured from the Ottawa Senators last spring, have the other defense jobs. Albert "Battleship" Leduc will be missing, however. He was sold to Ottawa a short time ago.

Howie Morenz, the Stratford streak, has been training all summer and is in unusually fine condition to start another season as first-string center. Flanking him he again will have Aurel Joliat, the midget stick-handling star, and Johnny Gagnon, the speedy "black cat" from Chicoutimi.

Gray-haired Pit Lepine, master of the poke check, will lead the second line as usual, with Wildor Larochelle on right wing and speedy young Georges Mantha on left.

The Habitants' third line shows more new faces than all the rest of the team put together. In the pivot post is Jack Riley, a hefty 170-pounder, who played last year with the Detroit Olympics of the International Hockey League. His displayed enough ability in pre-season practice to get the call over a flock of players who appeared in the Canadien lineup from time to time last season. Young Paul Marcel Raymond, who played part of last season with the Flying Frenchmen, has won the right wing berth, and Armand Mondou, who finished with the Providence Reds a year ago, will patrol the left boards.

Sammy Godin, who has been playing in the International League for several seasons, returns to the big circuit as a utility player, probably alternating with Raymond on the new line. Godin helped Buffalo win the International League championship last spring.

Sub-Par 65 Round Wins 'Mail Order' Golf

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—A par-smashing round of 65 on the Ingleside public course in San Francisco has won the first "mail order" national scholastic golf championship for Mat Palacio Jr. of San Rafael, Calif. Palacio, 17 years old, and already holder of the California state junior title, was seven under par for the course.

A total of 1323 players turned in cards for the tourney which was conducted by mail under the auspices of the high school magazine, Scholastic. The decision was made on the basis of comparison with par on any standard course of over 6000 yards.

Second place went to Arthur Sorensen of East High, Madison, Wis., who was three under par on the Black Hawk Country Club course. Four players bettered par by two strokes. They were E. N. Monohan of Stockton (Calif.) High; Harold E. West of Napavine (Wash.) High; Ynocencio Castillo of Hillsborough High, Tampa, Fla., and Ervin D. Parent of Garfield High, Seattle, Wash.

Pacific Coast Conference

So. California		**California**	
51-Whittier	0	0-Santa Clara	7
39-Occidental	0	39-Calif. Aggies	0
18-Loyola	0	34-Nevada	0
33-Wash. State	0	14-St. Mary's	13
14-St. Mary's	7	23-Olympic Club	0
0-Oregon State	0	6-Wash. State	6
6-California	3	3-So. California	6
		0-U. C. L. A.	0
161	10	119	32
Stanford		**U. C. L. A.**	
27-San Jose	0	13-S. D. State	0
3-U. C. L. A.	0	34-L. A. Junior	0
7-Santa Clara	0	0-Stanford	3
0-Northwestern	0	21-Utah	0
20-San Francisco	13	20-Loyola	7
0-Washington	6	0-Oregon	7
21-Olympic Club	0	0-California	0
78	19	88	17
Oregon		**Idaho**	
53-Linfield	0	6-Washington	32
14-Gonzaga	0	7-Albion	0
14-Columbia C.	7	60-Whitman	0
6-Washington	0	13-Idaho C.	0
19-Idaho	0	0-Oregon	19
7-U. C. L. A.	0	12-Montana	6
26-Utah	7		
139	14	98	57
Oregon State		**Washington State**	
21-So. Oregon N.	0	48-Whitman	0
21-Willamette	0	56-Puget Sound	0
20-Montana	0	0-So. California	33
0-Gonzaga	0	13-Montana	7
12-San Francisco	6	6-California	6
0-So. California	0	0-Oregon State	2
2-Wash. State	0	16-Gonzaga	0
76	6	139	48
Washington		**Montana**	
13-Gonzaga	0	0-Oregon State	20
32-Idaho	6	7-Wash. State	13
0-Oregon	6	32-Montana St.	0
14-Puget Sound	6	6-Idaho	12
6-Stanford	0		
65	18	45	45

Olson Elected Track Captain

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 9 (AP)—Oliver Olson '34, quarterback and star punter on Northwestern's football team, has been elected captain of the Wildcat track for 1934. Olson is one of the leading high jumpers in the Big Ten.

Glentoran vs. Portadown

BELFAST, Ire., Nov. 9 (AP)—Glentoran yesterday defeated Belfast Celtic 3 to 1 in a semifinal of the Irish soccer gold cup and qualified to meet Portadown in the final.

French Hotels Pinched by Taxes

* * *

High Imposts of Better Days Protested; Tourist Trade Turns to Moderate Resorts

* * *

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The situation of the French hotels, and particularly those of Paris, is regarded as somewhat critical, and the attention of the Government is being directed toward the excessive taxation which bears heavily upon an industry already severely handicapped by the absence of tourists.

A list which contains the names of the most important establishments, some of them known the world over, shows considerable losses for the 1932-33 period. One famous hotel has a deficit of 10,000,000 francs. Another is more than 4,000,000 down. Four or five stand at about the 2,000,000 mark, while most of the better known places have a deficit in the neighborhood of a million.

One of the causes of this unfortunate state of affairs is undoubtedly the declining tourist trade. When the Americans poured into France every week, they helped to support hundreds of smaller hotels and a certain number of luxurious establishments. This source of revenue has been diminishing for a long time, and in these days of the dollar at 16 or 17 francs, instead of at 25, there is a constant exodus of those Americans who had endeavored to stay on.

* * *

The figures show a slight rise in the total of visitors this year. The British are the most numerous—more than 700,000 have crossed to France despite the adverse exchange. for the pound stands at less than 80 francs as compared with the old rate of 125. Nor has Paris been deserted by travelers from the continental countries.

These statistics are, however, less significant than they would appear to be at first sight. In the first place the visitors generally come for a few days only. They cannot afford to make a prolonged sojourn. Hence they bring far less money than was the case a few years ago.

Moreover the class of tourists has radically changed. For the most part they are not rich voyagers. They are of moderate, when they are not of small, means. The result is that the principal hotels are not helped by their patronage. Some of them are comparatively empty. They have closed whole floors and wings.

The French themselves do not appear to be severely touched by the crisis. Recently I made a tour of the northern and western seaside resorts which are frequented by French families, and everywhere I was told that the season had been exceptionally good. That applies not to the expensive palaces, but to the moderate hotels, to which the middle classes, who are proverbially economical in France, resort. In the South, too, an effort was made to attract the visitor, with relative success. But the point is that the hotel industry in general, which relies upon the foreigner, not only fails to make profits but actually registers substantial losses.

* * *

A cry of alarm has been raised, for it is regarded as important to maintain at a high standard the French hotels which have rightly won a reputation as being among the best in the world. Usually the hotels of the United States receive the leading position; but certainly on the continent of Europe it would be difficult to find better equipped hotels than those of France. Compared as a whole with those of other nations they are undoubtedly superior.

The reason is, of course, to be found in the fact that France for many years was the "playground of the world." It owes much to the tourist, and it did its best to cater for him and to provide him with every comfort. Since the World War there has been an intense competition and every possible improvement has been introduced. This was possible on account of the prevalent movement; but now that the unprecedented animation has ceased it has become difficult to carry on.

What makes matters worse is that the state saw an opportunity for sharing in the profits. Government expenditure has continually increased and taxes have been continually raised. Special measures were taken to obtain all that was possible from such luxury trades as were supported by the visitor. While there was general prosperity the policy was sound enough; but it would now appear that excessive taxation on a higher scale than in other countries is making the position of the best hotels almost untenable.

* * *

The taxes which they must pay are multiple. There are patents and licenses, there are turnover taxes, there are taxes on income which apply to most industries; but, apart from the taxes levied upon other industries, the hotels pay special imposts which more than absorb such profits as there might be. Even when there are unquestionable losses the state charges have to be paid. The consequence is, in the opinion of financial experts, that a situation has been caused which cannot be prolonged without grave detriment.

So important is the tourist trade to France that an undersecretary was appointed by the Government to deal with this branch of the nation's business. It is hoped he will defend the cause of the hotels which are threatened with ruin. Naturally it is suggested that the hotels should lower their prices, but in present conditions it is difficult for them to do so without adding to their losses; and it is doubted whether more custom would thereby be attracted. The tourist problem has assumed first-class proportions.

NEW HAVEN

THE LOUISE SHOP
LADIES' APPAREL
153-155 ORANGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
The only permanent thing in fashion is good taste.

GAMBLE-DESMOND CO.
The Reliable Store of New Haven
Particular Women will like our
NEW DEPARTMENT
of
TABLE LUXURIES
High Grade Prepared Foods
Attractively Low Priced
WEST STORE, Downstairs

HARTFORD

G. FOX & COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.
Dress Up Your Bedroom!
RAYON TAFFETA
SPREADS, $3.95
DRAPES, ea. pr.
Blue, Green, Rose, Orchid
Peach, Gold
G. Fox & Co.—Eighth Floor

OUTLET
MILLINERY WOMEN'S APPAREL
HARTFORD, CONN. 6 Pratt Street
New Haven 799 Chapel Street
Bridgeport 1005 Main Street
New Britain 177 Main Street
Millinery
of Distinction
at extremely moderate prices
Beautiful selection to choose from at all Outlet stores.

Camel Hair Polo Coats
Single or Double Breasted
Raglan Sleeves
Vent Backs
$39.50 $59.50
GENUINE WORUMBO'S
$85.00
Stackpole Moore Tryon
IMPORTERS
Paris HARTFORD London

SALE!
Silks
Galyak Weave Satin
Crinkle Satin
Canton Faille
Faille Cord
$1
Licorice and Chona brown, Dundee green, Tokay red, rust, mole taupe, bronze, black.
SILKS—STREET FLOOR
THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Bullard's
Elm Street, corner Orange
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Visit Our Studio of
Home Interiors
24 model rooms redecorated for Fall, including 6 modern interiors

The Editor's Puzzle

169

9" One of the earliest names that lived in English literature is that of Spenser," said the professor. ~~Having read most of the classics~~ "this 'Faerie Queene' seems to me ~~as~~ one of the most interesting works that has come from the pen of man."

#

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

UPTOWN SHOPPING GUIDE
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

HOWARD Johnson's
SPECIAL—Fifty-five Cents
NOON LUNCHEON
11:30 to 2:30-8
FRIDAY, NOV. 10
Choice of: Soup or Tomato Juice or Cranberry Juice Cocktail.
Choice of: Chicken Newburg, New Peas, Cranberry Sauce, Potato Chips or Cold Roast Pork, Baked Apple, Hubbard Squash, or Fresh Vegetable Plate or Baked Salmon Loaf, Supreme Sauce Mashed Potato, Buttered Carrots, or Peach and Pecan Salad, Cream Dressing, Hot Rolls and Butter.
Choice of: Fruit Jello, Apple or Squash Pie, Fudge or Butterscotch Shortcake, Brownie, Cup Cake, Fudge Cake, Cream Puff, Tea, Coffee or Milk.
Special 35c Beef Sandwich, Mushroom Gravy, Sweet Relish.
"Join us at Johnson's"
Uptown Theatre Bldg., BOSTON
Granite Trust Bldg., QUINCY
By-the-Depot, WOLLASTON

Let Us Prepare Your Car for Winter Driving
Anti-Freeze, Batteries, Heaters
Chains, Tires and Accessories
Special Monthly Rates on Day Parking
UPTOWN GARAGE, Inc.
10 GAINSBORO ST., Rear Conservatory
KEN. 6730

LUNCHEON SPECIALS
Oyster Stew 20c
Ox Tail Soup 10c
Grilled Ham Sandwich with Cole Slaw 15c
Hot Butterscotch Sundae 20c
BAILEYS DRUG STORE
276 Massachusetts Ave. Nr. Falmouth St.
Counter and Table Service

The Last Word in Bobs
at
ROMAN'S
Ask for Aromo Oil Shampoo
565 Boylston Street BOSTON
At Copley Square
Tel. COM monwealth 8146

HUTCHINSON'S MARKET
284 Mass. Ave., Cor. Falmouth St.
Quality Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Groceries
at Lowest Possible Prices
Free Delivery Call KEN 6873-4

KENmore 7700 LAMPERT'S TAXI
Day and Night Service
CAREFUL, COURTEOUS DRIVERS
PIERCE-ARROW CARS
Office and Stand Cor. Westland Ave. and Hemenway St.

Uptown Shoe Repair Co.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoe Repairing and Hat Cleaning—Shine
All work guaranteed.
240 Huntington Ave.
Corner Mass. Ave.
BOSTON

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
AMERICA'S GREAT SHOE VALUE
Men's at . . . $3.00 $3.60 $5.00
Men's Normal-Treds $7
Women's at . . $3.00 $4.00 $5.00
Women's Normal-Treds $6
Boys' at $2.75 $2.95
Boston Stores:
156 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
635

World's Fair to Play Return Engagement Starting June 1, 1934

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—There will be a second Century of Progress Exposition, the Chicago World's Fair reopening next summer on June 1, its management announced yesterday. Necessary legislation permitting the extended use of the lake front park land is expected by exposition officials to be easily obtained.

Planned to last only through the five smmer and autumn months of 1933, the fair has proved so successful that its board has decided to respond to the popular demand for a return engagement. It will be repeated with improvements and additions, said Maj. Lenox R. Lohr, manager.

From the practical standpoint, there will be no difficulty in reopening, Major Lohr said. While the building exteriors are a light composition wall-board, they are expected to survive the winter storms satisfactorily. The Hall of Science, the Travel and Transport and the Administration Buildings have one or more winters to their credit already.

The financial setup of this exposition makes reopening desirable and comparatively easy, according to its officials. Having no government subsidy to start on, the fair had to pay its own way. This called for ingenious management, as the fair had to be financed without the millions granted by taxpayers to previous big American expositions, but now it is in a better position for having had to do this, Major Lohr said. Its running debts all paid, its bonds 50 per cent liquidated, the exposition can reopen with a flying start for next year. No other American exposition, it is said, despite government subsidies of from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, managed to pay more than 10 per cent of its bonded indebtedness.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Nov. 12

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.34m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

NEW YORK—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

TULSA, Okla.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KVOO, 1140kc-263m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SANATORIUMS

THE GLENMONT HOME, INC.—A non-profit corporation. Rates $10 to $25 per week, a few rooms for non-paying guests, also overnight guests. 91 Miami Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

TOLEDO, O.—A home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study. 3128 Collingwood Avenue. MRS. L. MEYRICK. Je-5983.

AGENTS WANTED

LIBERAL commission paid agents selling Manacea, a manicure preparation which softens cuticle and eliminates hangnails. Sells 50c a jar. Address LAURA JANE FISHER, Buffalo, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 23 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc. 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-44, Watertown, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE with long experience in finances, credits and industrial management is seeking connection where his experience and ability can be helpful. Box 7-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PLANT engineer, 20 years' experience, electrical, mechanical, structural and industrial work, seeks opportunity to apply experience and ability in active service. H. R. JOHNSTON, 132 Parkwood Blvd., Mansfield, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION desired as companion, housekeeper, hostess (private home, hotel, boarding school or college); references exchanged; Christian Scientist preferred. Box X-61, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

BOOK MARKERS

PLACE CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW
For a Marker That's Different
Prose Works Notched $1.00; Pocket Text Books Notched $3.00 (Commission to Reading Rooms). We wish to inform Monitor readers that many Christian Science Reading Rooms accept books and forward to us for indexing. RAPID PAGE FINDER, 7744 Dale Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

INDEXING

INDEXING of Prose Works, Bibles, Textbook, Concordances and all books of reference, also gold lettering. D. T. S. DENISON. 117 E 34th Street New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

OVERLOOKING Fenway, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; reasonable rents. 204 Hemenway Street, Boston.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 58 Belmont St.—Attractive 6-room lower flat, 3 bedrooms, open fireplace; redecorated; owner would like board and room with tenant.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—For rent, practitioner's office, 1, 2 or more mornings. Room 1740, 33 W. 42nd St. Tel. afternoons Chickering 4-1009.

Local Classified

HOUSES TO LET

DEDHAM, MASS.—Rent $80; 6-room modern house, 2-car garage; ideal location. Tel. 1457 Dedham.

FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.—Seven-room colonial house at No. 7 Rosedale Ave., near station and school; reasonable. Telephone Lynbrook 1837 J.

WESTPORT, CONN.—Central location; 4 bedrooms, large living room, kitchen; oil burner, steam heat. MRS. BRADLEY, 11 Orchard St., Cos Cob, Conn. Tel. Greenwich 3707.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner, 9-11 Centre St.—Attractively furnished, sunny room, private bath; other rooms; running water; table board optional; garage; tourists accommodated; moderate prices. Longwood 9085.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 190 Claremont Ave. (Broadway subway 125th St.)—Attractive room with refined family; $4.50. ZIEGLER

N. Y. C., 611 West 114th Street—Attractive, sunny front room; very reasonable; elevator; 5th floor. University 4-4717.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Two well-furnished rooms, running water; near downtown. Stone 5578 X.

PAYING GUESTS

CHARMING old homestead, on Cape Cod; mild winter climate; sunny hours on the beach; woodsy paths; warmth and cheer indoors, private baths; automobiling available. SEA PINES, Brewster-on-Cape-Cod, Mass.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Suburbs of Philadelphia—Well located for those needing quiet home, loving care and attention if necessary. Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HELP WANTED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Wanted, a teacher to tutor a small boy, 1st grade; Christian Scientist preferred. Advertising Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 723 Powers Building.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PLAIN COOK and general houseworker, also small personal laundry, for family of 3 in suburbs; state last position and minimum salary. Write Box L-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, 36, single; experienced driving, selling, mechanical work, also apartment house routine, renting, etc. Write Box J-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER-COOK, experienced colored; city country; reliable, highly recommended. Edgecombe 4-1625, New York City.

SECRETARY - stenographer available; 10 years' versatile business experience. FLORENCE EGGER, 1533 East 13th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Dewey 9-4562-W.

SEWING

SHIRTS, collars and cuffs turned; orders taken for hand-knitted mittens and men's gloves. Monroe 3417-J. MRS. M. H. BOUMAN. 94 Halloway Road, Rochester, N. Y.

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ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel Juniper 5-7781

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French dry cleaners and dyers, reasonable prices. Expert alterations and remodeling. Furriers. Work called for and delivered. Prompt service. Susquehanna 7-7008. NRA Member.

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INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

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DISTINCTIVE piano service, tuning-repairing; 24 years' experience; satisfaction guaranteed. DANIEL ANNICELL, New Rochelle, N. Y. N. R. 5181.

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Teacher of Singing
Vocal classes. Real vocal training. Opportunity for solo work. Weekly lessons. Monthly fee $3. Learn to sing with understanding and expression. Private instruction, 2345 Broadway (86th St.), N. Y. C.

FRED'K W. JAGEL SR.
Pianist and Teacher. Studio at
195-08 100 Ave., Hollis, N. Y. Tel. Hollis 5-5428.

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GRADY'S EXPRESS & MOVING
Local, long distance; electric refrigerators moved; day, night service. Havemeyer 9-7443, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

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BEAUTIFUL, genuine fur coats for sale at $35.00 up. MRS. RICHMOND, 231 West 96th St., Riverside 9-4856, New York City.

Extraordinary Values in Clothing
MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, TOPCOATS and OVERCOATS at $16.50
All Wool and Worsteds
MORRIS TRUBITZ
752 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
GRAMERCY 7-0074

SPORTS and street dresses at moderate prices; individual attention; expert alterations free. JENNIE LOBELL, 239 W. 72nd St., N.Y.C.

UNUSUAL AND ATTRACTIVE COSTUMES Hats. Afternoon and Sport Clothes, Coats, Evening Gowns; very reasonably priced. MME. REISS Hotel Marlton, 3 West 8th Street, New York City.

CONNECTICUT

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BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
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A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose
Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
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EYE GLASSES
That do not distort the features
FRITZ & HAWLEY Inc.
OPTICIANS
1030 MAIN ST., Bridgeport

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
1134 Broad Street

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

Let's Make THANKSGIVING This Year Something to Be REALLY Thankful For!
Everything for Your Home, Your Family, Yourself, and Entertaining, at
HOWLAND'S

JOHN ROMANO
The Salon of Modern Hair Dressing and Beauty Culture
SUITE 702 CITY TRUST BLDG.

F. H. BEHRENS Inc.
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UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM and REFRIGERATORS
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GREENWICH

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All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
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MACMILLEN & CO.
Best Bulbs obtainable—direct from Holland.
Personally selected by Frederick Lagerstam. They cost you no more than ordinary bulbs.
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Pickwick Inn Chocolates
On the Post Road, Greenwich
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Super Service Station
Taxi Service
Telephone 2600
Opposite Railroad Station

For Christmas Shopping
Novelties—Cards—Gifts for All
VISIT
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Sport and Evening Gowns
Negligees and Lingerie
Useful Christmas Gifts
CHATEAU LAFAYETTE Tel. 3795

RAYMOND SHADE SHOP
Window Shades — Linoleum
Radiator Enclosures — Venetian Blinds
129 Mason Street Tel. 707 Shop Residence 3026-W

FALL FOOTWEAR
for every occasion
FAVORITE SHOE STORE
"Original quality at reduced prices"
TEL. 946 92 GREENWICH AVENUE

"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
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CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn
Telephone 1800—1801

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. GREENBERGER
Jeweler *Silversmith*
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn

HARTFORD

WEEKLY SPECIALS
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
6 oz. 18c 20 oz. 35c
BAKER'S VANILLA, 20 oz., 29c
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

If You Wish to Learn More About the Game of
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See our New Books, explaining it.
60c to $2.50
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

559 MAIN — Beroth Broad Shop — 1123 MAIN

CONNECTICUT

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Shoes — Rubbers — Hosiery
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WEST HARTFORD CENTER

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Distributors for Hartford County
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COAL OIL COKE
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(A General Motors Value)
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E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
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W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
BISCHOFF'S CHOCOLATE FLAVORED MALTED SYRUP
PHONE 1661

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN
(Continued)

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Proven Better By Test
The Rackliffe Oil Co.

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LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

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The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

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Special Cut Flowers and Garden Plants
PHONE 724 OLD COLONY ROAD

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HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
America's Finest Anthracite
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Double Cleaning Service
Suits, Coats, Plain Dresses
Cash and Carry 75c
De Lux Call and Delivery $1.00
New Britain Dry Cleaning Co.
415 WEST MAIN PH. 364
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Meats, Groceries, and Sea Foods.
Fruits and Vegetables Out of Their Season
Our own make Cocoanut Popcorn 25c lb.
Peanut Brittle 15c lb.
Ph. 6300 437-439 WEST MAIN STREET

MARRO SHOE SERVICE
SHOES — ORTHOPEDIC FITTINGS
Repairing Dyeing
Hats Cleaned, Blocked
GOOD Work, Service, Materials
89 WEST MAIN STREET Tel. 1586

NEW HAVEN

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2-4 daily except Saturdays

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

PAINTS and ARTISTS' SUPPLIES
"Everything for those who paint"
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205 ORANGE STREET 6-4124

Marioni's ICE CREAM
Deliciously Different
We specialize in Fancy Creams
Open All Day Sunday
165 HENRY STREET Phone 8-6196

Ann Allen Gowns
2(Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn

VAN DYK
Van Dyk Food Service
173 years old, welcomes the opportunity to serve its 32nd President.
398 STATE STREET

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
827 CHAPEL STREET 6-2109

M. H. KEBABIAN
Importer
25% Special Reductions on Our Entire Stock of Rugs
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

"A Store Every Mother Should Know"
ELI MOORE'S BABY SHOP, Inc.
for Children's Fashions
158 ORANGE STREET

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y' OLD' HARD' WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

TYDOL GAS, Oils
Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
The WHALLEY TIRE CO.
223 WHALLEY AVENUE

Quinnipiac COAL Co.
BLACK or BLUE COAL KOPPERS COKE
Phone 6-1125 344 STATE ST.

Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors
THE UNIVERSAL TAILORING COMPANY
813 STATE STREET 5-4673

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

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NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
120 TEMPLE ST.

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GEORGE A. BAIER
SHOE REBUILDER
Fine Hand Sewn Work a Specialty
159 HUNTINGTON ST., near Bulkeley High

Miss Agnes M. Rogers
Millinery and Gowns
129 STATE ST. NEW LONDON, CONN.
TELEPHONE 6193

The Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

NORWALK

FLOWERS
MAGNER, *Florist*
524 WEST AVE. (Frost Bldg.) Phone 369
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Ass'n.

New House Frocks in Percale, Pique, and Fouiard, $1.59 to $1.95
J. I. MOLLETTE
88 WASHINGTON ST., SOUTH NORWALK
Tel. 6015

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

FERRIS & DEVINE
COAL
WOOD and OIL
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12 to 3 p. m. daily

SPECIAL!
COAT VALUES!
For Misses and Women
Featured for November Selling
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 ATLANTIC STREET, STAMFORD

May we take care of your insurance needs in the following companies:

	Assets
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company	$44,556,610.59
Liverpool & London & Globe Underwriters	19,823,923.70
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The Vick-Harding Realty Company
205 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Phone 4-2197

The Four in One Shop
for custom-made draperies, slip-covers, upholstery and shades. Estimates without charge.
DRAPERIES, SECOND FLOOR
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
Tel. 4-4536 Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Harris

HARRIS CLEANERS
"Free Call and Delivery Service"
316 HOPE ST., GLENBROOK, CONN.

Springdale Ice & Coal Co.
Manufactured Ice
Coal and Feed
Building Materials
Telephone 4-1662
Springdale, Conn.
COAL FUEL OIL RANGE OIL

Forest Grove Mayonnaise
Made of fresh eggs, best oil and lemon juice, giving a mild distinct and pleasing flavor. Half Pints 25c, Quarts 65c.
Prepared in the kitchen of
The Forest Grove Arms
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By SUSAN H. PETERS

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Direct Importer of Persian and Chinese Rugs. Careful washing. Expert repairs done on oriental and domestic rugs.
8 SOUTH STREET TELEPHONE 4-6373

Better Baked Products
de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
168 BEDFORD ST 271 MAIN ST.
Phone 3-3245
THE
Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN.
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

The ELL SHOP
GURLEY BUILDING, R. 205
New Fall Models of Gowns

Stamford Bedding Co.
456 WEST MAIN ST. on Boston Post Road
Mattresses and Box Springs remade and Sterilized, all guaranteed. Formerly with John Wanamaker, N. Y.
Tel. 4-0241

Job Printing
Specializing in Church Work
BUSINESS STATIONERY
TICKETS, etc.
THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Toms Road Tel. 3-0349

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Weather-tex Overcoats, $27.50
Winter-tex Overcoats, $40.00
Knit-tex Topcoats, $25.00

WATERBURY

Housekeepers Start About Now to Take Stock of Their
TABLE LINENS
Our Linen Department can be of great help in replenishments.
We have a wonderful line of Fine Irish and Scotch LINENS—in Single Cloths—Sets—and by the yard.
IF YOU NEED LINENS
Let us show you these new things, most of which are still selling at old low prices.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

LOOK FOR THE
Spotlight Specials Every Week-End
Quality at a reasonable price.
The MILLER & PECK CO.

It's really a pleasure to shop for gifts in our
"GIFT SHOP"
on the second floor
HOWLAND-HUGHES

Olympia Hat Cleaning and Shoe Repairing Co.
LADIES' and MEN'S
FELT HATS DRY CLEANED and REBLOCKED
28 BANK STREET Phone 49443

Individual hand bags for day wear—and evening bags in lovely satin and velvet. Also a lovely line of imported jewelry reasonably priced.
JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 GRAND STREET

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INSURANCE
of every kind
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Baltimore Care of Daniel H. Hamilton 10 South St. PI 8120
Annapolis Care of Julian Brewer & Son 9 School St. Ph. 715

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PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 5804 HEARST TOWER

Peggy's Beauty Shoppe
1707 BLOOMINGDALE ROAD
Phone Lafayette 1389
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LOUISE A. MICHEL
THE FRENCH SHOP
Yearly Sale of Automne Wear
1119 CHARLES STREET NORTH

The C. C. Giese Co.
Business and Advertising Printing
128 LIGHT ST. Phone Plaza 333

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WHITNEY'S
VISIT
Our Newly Arranged Furniture Department
Fourth Floor
W. M. Whitney & Co.
Albany, New York

Frances Bickel
170 STATE STREET
DRESSES . . $19.75 up
COATS . . . $59.75 up
HOSIERY . . $1.00 up

GRACE & MERIT
21 N. PEARL ST.
New York Styled
HATS
1.98 to 10.00

HARRY SIMMONS
Dependable Furniture Since 1865
Moderate Prices for Good Furniture
84 NO. PEARL ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Brandow's
Band Box Cleaners
605 NEW SCOTLAND AVENUE
Will call for and deliver your things within 2 to 24 hours. Beautifully done and odorless. Our own plant!
No other Shop or Phone! Dial 2-2411

BOYCE & MILWAIN
66 AND 68 STATE STREET
See Our New Line of
OVERCOATS
$25, $30, $35 and up
CONSULT
Phebe A. Barrett—4-0938
Real Estate Broker
When renting, purchasing and exchanging property. Your needs are met with satisfaction through this service.
75 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

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John G. Myers Co.
Albany New York
63rd
Better Hurry!
Anniversary Sale
Nov. 1st to 11th inclusive

Plumbing, Heating, Roofing
Repairs
for All Stoves and Furnaces
PERSONAL ATTENTION
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
W. M. FOLTS
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I. MILLER
Beautiful Shoes and Hosiery
NEW ARRIVALS
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

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Most families will need heavier Clothes, Blankets and Underwear. Prices continue to advance. Thrifty people will buy now before the peak is reached.
at McLEAN'S

Cloverdale Farms Co.
Phone 2-5361
"A" PASTEURIZED MILK
CERTIFIED MILK
GUERNSEY "A" RAW MILK
COTTAGE CHEESE. ICE CREAM

New Fall Outfits Require the Correct Foundation
Our expert fitters will help solve your figure problems.
Charis of Binghamton 514 Press Bldg. Dial 2-5611
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O. W. Sears & Son Inc.
19 CLINTON ST.
PITTSTON COAL
Dial 2-3487 and 2-3488

LOCK-TITE ROOFING CO.
D. T. HOLLOWAY
ROOFING SIDING REPAIRING
Phone 2-0818 139 CHAPIN STREET

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Buick
Oak Ridge Buick Co., Inc.
POST ROAD AND MAIN STREET
Tuckahoe Tel. Tuck. 6100
Exclusive Sales and Service for Bronxville, Crestwood, Colonial Heights, Lawrence Park West, Mohegan Heights, Armour Villa Park, Lower Scarsdale and Tuckahoe.
New Super-Service Department Installed. Latest Brake and Front End Alignment Equipment
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Service as you want it—when you want it.
Perfect Dry Cleaning
done in our own store.
We have our own machinery and skilled workers
Hamilton Cleaners and Dyers
Incorporated
96 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 1738

We Carry Papsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
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Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd.

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
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INCORPORATED
COAL
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

The Quill Pen
Fine Stationery
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Fruit and Vegetables
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Hair Stylist
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71 PONDFIELD ROAD
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Genungs Little Shoppe
100 PONDFIELD ROAD
Blankets, Negligees, Slippers
Hats, Dresses, etc.

John would like you to come in and sample his home-made baking.
Pondfield Bakery
77 PONDFIELD RD.

The NOSEGAY
Inc.
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
95 PONDFIELD ROAD

The Winchester Store
HARRY P. HOBLIN
Hardware Paint Seed
We also carry a good line of House and Garden Supplies
KRAFT AVENUE Tel. 2107

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Beautiful Fall Models
PONDFIELD SHOE SHOP
101 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 0717

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

Gifts
Lamps
Personal Christmas Cards
The Kenilworth Shop
122 Pondfield Road

BROOKLYN

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BUFFALO

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Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
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MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults
Telephones: Washington 7137 and 7138

"Remember Birthdays and Wedding Anniversaries —With Flowers"
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 DELAWARE AVENUE

"THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN"
SEMET-SOLVAY
SPAULDING, HEDSTROM & SPAULDING CORP.
440 M & T BUILDING CL. 7900

Grace Pickard
cordially invites you to attend her winter showing of millinery in the very latest creations and materials
505 DELAWARE AVENUE

Fade-A-Way
Cleans Anything
Aluminum, Painted Walls, Bath Tubs, etc.
6 lbs. 89c—2¾ lbs. 50c—1 lb. 25c
Local Distributors:
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ALICE O'BANNON De 8966

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wholesome—DINNERS—Home Cooked
Daily Sixty Cents—Sunday Seventy-Five Cents—Reservations in Advance.
OLIVER AND MABEL CLOCK
121 ARGONNE DRIVE Kenmore—RI. 1166
Orders taken for Fruit Cake and Salted Nuts

KAMPHAUSEN CO.
Designers and Makers of Fine Platinum Jewelry
291 DELAWARE AVENUE Second Floor
DIAMONDS PRECIOUS STONES

JOHN PUEHN
Meats, Fish, Poultry
WE DELVER
Parkridge cor. Dartmouth Un. 8460

CORTLAND

Order Christmas Photos *NOW!*
ADAMS' STUDIO
77-79 MAIN ST., CORTLAND, N. Y.
Second Floor—Turn Right Phone 20-J

If You're Looking for Really Beautiful
WALL PAPERS
remember that this store is Headquarters for Papers of Distinction.
H. C. MUNSON

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GOSPER-KELLY INC.
160 NORTH MAIN ST., ELMIRA, N. Y.
Carries a Full Line of
THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

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HIGH GRADE MEATS
(Always Good)
Monarch Foods
(Always the Best)
FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES
(Always Fresh)
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A complete line of Richelieu Canned Goods—all new pack.
Come in and make your selection for your Winter's supply.
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FOUNTAIN PENS
The Leaders
Waterman's and Parker's
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THE HOME OF PACKARD
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Rollins Hosiery
in all the Latest Designs at
The CRANCE SHOP
326 EAST STATE STREET

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CHRISTMAS GIFTS
MEN and BOYS
The Printz Co. Inc.

To Keep Things Moving
"BUY NOW"
Jamestown's Big Store
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.

Linens
for Your Holiday
Tables, Famous Imports
of Finest Quality
NELSON'S
STORE OF SPECIALTY SHOPS
108-110 EAST SECOND STREET

For Christmas This Year
FURNITURE . . *Of Course!*
Remember—you can always do better at
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive
100-108 MAIN JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Buy with confidence under the BLUE EAGLE
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Third at Cherry

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Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.

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for Men and Women
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
for Boys and Girls
SIMMONS
Brown bilt Shoe Store
2956 Delaware Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y.

STEVEN'S SHOP
2828 DELAWARE AVENUE
Hats
and
Accessories
Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

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EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave
Rl. 2111

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offers for your approval
QUALITY CLOTHING
SUITS, $22.50 up
OVERCOATS $25.00 up
Rochester Made
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LARCHMONT

Drive
A Plymouth or Chrysler
For Comfort and Performance
CHRYSLER MOTOR SALES
and SERVICE
Now located at the STATION PLAZA
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For Service 2003 Larchmont 1331 for Sales

GRANT'S GREENHOUSES
96 WEAVER STREET
Bulbs and Perennials for Fall Planting
Ferns and Rock Garden Plants
Floral Designs Reasonable Prices
Telephone Lar. 81

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Long Island

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WINTER FOOTWEAR
FOR THE FAMILY
REPAIRING
E. CORBO 91-02 CORONA AVE.

MARY F. HADDOW
Home Made Candies
Orders Delivered
9303 50TH AVE. Havemeyer 4-8036

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Place Your Confidence in
Mr. J. B. Levy
When You Are in Need of Shoes for Men, Women and Children.
RECKSON'S SHOE DEPT.
1035 CENTRAL AVENUE

WATCHES REPAIRED
Cleaned and Guaranteed
for One Year, $1.50
Bloch Jewelry Co.
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Cedarhurst

Tel. Cedarhurst 0291
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NORGE REFRIGERATORS
DOE OIL BURNERS
STROMBERG CARLSON RADIO
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Tel. Cedarhurst 4876 and 4877
GOLDMAN'S
Live Poultry Market
and Meat Market
899 MOTT STREET
Near Lawrence Ave INWOOD, L. I.

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Woodmere

Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE
and INSURANCE
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

KATZ BROS., Props.
TAILORS and FURRIERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Dry cleaning and Dyeing
Watch for Our Weekly Specials
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Football Fashions
FROCKS, $10.95 UPWARD
HATS, $2.95 UPWARD
THE boulevard shop
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OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL NINE

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Choice of 3 Items $1.50
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Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings
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Lovely Frocks
Hats and Merit Hosiery
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René Shop
Exclusive Millinery
105 S. MAIN STREET
Bet. Merrick Road and Sunrise Highway, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

Tel. Freeport 2725
COCH'S MEN'S SHOP
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
DEVONSHIRE CLOTHES
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HARPER METHOD
Permanent Waving $5
GROVE THEATRE BLDG.
Tel. Freeport 1599
Branch: 47A N. Village Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 1317
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FREEPORT—Merrick

COAL ICE
DENNIS BROS.
Tel. 3136 7112 Freeport

GREAT NECK

Fine Footwear for All
NASSAU BOOTERY
64 Middle Neck Road
Phone Great Neck 2172

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and *Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 90 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS—MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

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THE ELEGANT AND UNUSUAL FOR YOUR HOME
at the
Warwick Shop
3712 82nd St. Havemeyer 9-5331
LILY KROBOTH Interior Decorator

Elaine
SMART COLLECTION
of New Fall Frocks.
STREET, AFTERNOON AND EVENING
37-50 62ND ST. Hav. 9-4678

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Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
PROMPT DELIVERIES

FRED G. KELLEY, INC
MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
CRATING 37-60 81st St.
SHIPPING Hav. 9-5000
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79-11 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
DELICIOUS HOME-COOKED FOOD
DINNER 75c JUNIOR DINNER 50c
TAVERN CLUB PLATE 50c
SPECIAL LUNCHEON 35c-50c-65c

Storck's
Have You Tried Our Ice Cream?
Firmly packed, each qt. weighing a full 2 pounds.
Call New. 9-5804 for prompt delivery
42-12 82ND STREET

GOLDEN PHEASANT
BARBER SHOP
AND BEAUTY SALON
We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date 25c ladies' department headed by Miss Ellen.
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All kinds of Furs Repaired and made to order
82-20 ROOSEVELT AVE., cor. 83rd Street

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NEWTOWN 9-8650
MANUFACTURING
FURRIER
FUR COATS
Ready to Wear and Made to Order
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and FURRIER
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For the Boy of Three to the Youth of Eighteen

NEW YORK

Long Island

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(Continued)

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NEW YORK

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Repaired and Adjusted to
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NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

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Total Resources over $13,000,000
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REPAIRING
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Wholesome, exciting meals at easy-to-pay prices. Big parking area. Main and Centre. New Rochelle.

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NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

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Established 1861
160 THIRD ST. Cumberland 6-0500

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HAND-MADE SHOES
Wilbur Coon and other famous comfort shoes, also fashionable footwear. $5.95 up
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
Special discount by mentioning this ad.
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A small deposit will secure any article until wanted.

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Near Sears Roebuck & Co.

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Producing Loveliness is our specialty.
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"Look your best"
Specials Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
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NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
(Continued)

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Exclusive MILLINERY
Hats molded to the head, moderately priced. Expert remodeling.
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Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut

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HAND LAUNDRY
Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates
Prompt Call and Delivery
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BEAUTY PARLOR
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Specializing in PERMANENT WAVING
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Delicatessen
Bread and Pies,
Vegetables and Fruits
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FREE DELIVERY
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Men's Winter Overcoats
22.50 to 50.00
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 N. MAIN ST PORT CHESTER, N.Y.

THE
Charm of Dove-Tone Enamel
The color harmonizes with any kitchen
DOVE-TONE teakettle fills through spout
FRANK L. ROCKEY
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Thanksgiving Sale of
Housewares offers unusual
Housewares Values
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

PRINTING
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THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
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Arthur C. Hankinson
ATLAS TIRES
ESSOLENE
ESSO and ESSOLUBE
NORTH and TAYLOR AVES. Phone 6085

MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
for Good Work
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RESTAURANT
Old Fashioned Turkey Dinner
Every Saturday Evening, $1.00
Special Homemade Candy 50c pound

"If it's made of rubber we have it"
RUBBER BATH MATS
RUBBER DRAIN BOARD MATS.
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RUBBER MATTING
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Successors to Alling Rubber Co.

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Real Home Made Baked Goods
ASK YOUR FRIENDS
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ROCHESTER

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Charlotte 1640
Daily except Saturdays

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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next to factory
Easy Parking Mail Orders Filled

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Edith Ellis
CANDIES
Chocolates, Bon Bons, Salted Nuts, Party Favors.
SODAS — LUNCHES — DINNERS
38 EAST AVENUE

FIRE *and* AUTO
INSURANCE
25%—Savings—25%
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PUMPKIN PIES
Under MRS. MOREHOUSE'S Supervision
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COAL and COKE
Monroe 461

PROJANSKY CO.
Tailors-Furriers to Gentlewomen
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The Milson Co.
Distributors of
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Vernor's Ginger Ale
Dutch Girl Hot Chocolate
100 DEPEW STREET Genesee 1961

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

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Better Flowers than ever before
at lower prices than ever before
Rochester Floral Co.
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CHOICE MEATS, FRUITS
VEGETABLES *and* GROCERIES
WE DELIVER
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Skins—Linings—Matchings
ORLA KIRK
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COAL CEMENT
"Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace."
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
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"Carry-All" Service for any emergency
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Residence Phone: 3849

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BEAUTY PARLOR
22 HARWOOD COURT, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 4073

MAXIMILIAN NAGEL
Jeweler and Horologist
Specialist in High-Grade and Antique WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Watch and Clock Repair Co.
POPHAM ROAD, SCARSDALE Phone 191

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

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..Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables..
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Hot House and Imported Products
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For INSURANCE
CONSULT
FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

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A Century of Service
BARNEY'S
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"
WOMEN'S APPAREL — MATRIX SHOES
ACCESSORIES — TOILET GOODS
BEAUTY SALON — PIECE GOODS
LINENS — NORGE REFRIG.
GROCERIES — FURNITURE
RUGS. DRAPES — HOUSEWARES
MEN'S WEAR — WALL PAPER
WATCH REPAIR — OPTICAL SERVICE

THE WALLACE STORE
is filled with newness and the most unusual values we have ever known.
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THE WALLACE CO.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

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Toys — Games
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UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
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QUALITY CLOTHES
Since 1871
Sole Agents for the Nettleton Shoes.
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Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
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Oldest Millinery House in Syracuse
Established 1881
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PACKING
KING
STORAGE WAREHOUSE Inc.
Phone 2-6191

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

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Cafeteria and Bakery
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320 SO. WARREN STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

P. R. QUINLAN
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
366 SO. WARREN STREET

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
309 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

This Will Be a Fur Year Buy Now and Save
Our stock is the largest in years. Carefully selected previous to advanced prices, and sold to you without increased cost.
Henry Martin Company
UTICA, N.Y.

Daily Features

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Candelabra (Miss R. B. B.)—The inquirer submits this sentence from a well-known magazine:

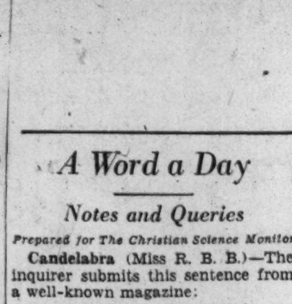
The candelabra in the church is one of the most beautiful examples of the goldsmith's art that has ever been reported.

We hardly know what to say with regard to "candelabra" used as a singular noun. The Latin singular is "candelabrum"; and "candelabra" is its plural. Webster's satisfies itself with the notation that the word "candelabra" is commonly used as an English singular, with a plural formed by adding "s." The dictionary also makes allowances for "candelabrums" as an English plural of the Latin singular!

We suppose we shall have to stick our tongue in our cheek, and countenance an occasional singular "candelabra." And further, while we are in the mood of making allowances, perhaps we shall not swallow so hard the next time we hear it pronounced *can-duh-lah'-bruh*. Webster's, of course, insists on *can-de-lay'-bra* (first *a* short, *e* as in create, second *a* long, third *a* as in sofa; secondary stress on first syllable).

Now, if we may be pardoned for going back to the original sentence: The "has" should be made to read "have," to agree with "examples," not with "one."

Junior Cross-Word No. 25



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Earnest.
8—Cares for.
10—Above.
12—Suffix used in naming minerals.
13—To become
14—Female rabbit.
16—A state that borders on the Pacific (ab.).
17—To describe.
18—Theory.
19—Negative.
20—Albany is capital of this state (ab.).
21—Point.
23—New Hampshire is in this section.
24—Entrances.
26—Close-fitting coverings for the head.

DOWN

2—Diminutive suffix.
3—Brazilian coin.
4—Purpose.
5—A short poem.
6—You and me.
7—Beginning to grow.
9—Blotted out.
11—Poetry.
12—A staff.
15—Kind of tree.
16—Country north of U. S. (ab.).
21—2000 pounds.
22—Before (prefix).
24—To transact.
25—Street (ab.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: All that's needed to put a woman in a reflective mood is a mirror.

Cleveland News: It seems to be generally conceded that it's a shame for anybody to work 12 hours a day except mother.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Inez

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Emporia, Kan.

SHE was a bright-faced, eager girl, bubbling over with a desire for an education; but she had to get about in a wheel chair. When Inez was fifteen, her mother moved to a larger town, where there is a State Teachers College, which maintains a high school department; and Inez applied for admission.

Her interest and joy so impressed the principal and faculty that she was given every opportunity. Each semester the classes she needed to attend were moved to the first floor of the two-story annex, so she might reach the room more easily. This was done for three years. But when Inez was ready for her senior year, the high school was moved to the fourth floor of a new building, just completed. Inez now felt that her chances were over, as there was no elevator in this building and the fourth floor seemed very far away from a girl in a wheel chair.

A week before school opened in the fall, Inez met one of the teachers and tearfully said: "It just seems there is no way for me to go on."

The teacher told her to keep up her courage, as she felt sure some way would be found. The teacher then had a talk with some of the senior boys, and soon the plan was worked out: The school had given Inez a new wheel chair during her junior year. The boys took her old chair to the fourth floor where the classes were now meeting. Inez came to school in her new chair, and each morning two senior boys were waiting for her. She slipped out of her wheel chair and took her place on a light chair. Then the two boys carried her to the fourth floor, where her old wheel chair was waiting for her. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the procedure was reversed.

This was done each day throughout her senior year, and done so well that she was neither absent nor tardy during this time. No one but the boys themselves knew just what their system was, but it worked perfectly.

When commencement time came, it was suggested that Inez's diploma could be taken down to her, although the rest of the class were to march up on the stage to receive theirs, but the boys promptly vetoed this plan. So Inez, on her small chair, was taken up the steps and across the stage to receive her diploma. Her progress was accompanied by hearty applause from the audience, which seemed to catch the spirit of the girl and the zeal of the boys as they proudly completed their friendly service to a grateful classmate.

Cartoons of the Week

Ding in Arkansas Gazette
Now That We Speak the Same Language

Jensen in Salt Lake City Deseret News
A Hole in the Ice Is Needed

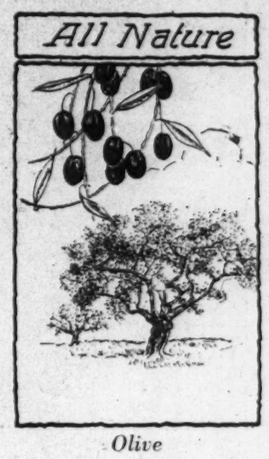
Talburt in Baltimore Post
The Door Is Still Open!

Thomas in Detroit News
Experts and Laymen

Shoemaker in Chicago Daily News
The Gold Rush of '33

Weed in Life
Farewell to Alms

All Nature



Olive

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE olive is mankind's oldest domesticated fruit tree. Although specimens from 800 to 1100 years old are found, they seldom grow more than 30 or 40 feet tall.

It was an olive leaf that the dove brought to Noah in the story of the Flood, and it was olive oil that was used for anointing in ancient Hebrew religious rites. Garlands of olive leaves were used to crown Olympic victors and Roman emperors.

Spain and Italy still lead the rest of the world in the olive industry. Though the wood is sometimes used for furniture, and during biblical times served in temple carvings, it is the fruit which is the most important. Nearly all its life the tree produces olives, and in Spain and Italy nearly 95 per cent of the crop is pressed to extract oil. Not counting the pit, an olive is from 67 to 70 per cent oil.

In late years, particularly since Mrs. Freda Ehmann originated the California ripe olive industry, America has produced more and more native olives, but the demand for European fruit is still so great that Italy and Spain import them in great quantity from western Asia and northern Africa to supply their own needs, while their products go abroad.

Olives are peculiar in that they are not edible as they come from the tree. Even when fully ripe, olives have a bitter taste. Before they are edible they are usually soaked in lye water, thoroughly washed, and fermented in strong brine. In the Levant, ripe olives are preserved by drying and salting; then they are packed in oil.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Collecting Accounts

If you are known in your community and are in need of temporary work, go over the merchants' directory in your town and note the names and addresses of all the smaller concerns. Then call on these firms and ask if they would give you their accounts to collect for a small commission. By having a number of firms give you their bills, you can group your accounts in neighborhoods and save yourself extra walking. You will be collecting grocery accounts of one neighbor while you may be getting a dry goods bill payments from another.

Many times you will get for these merchants small payments that the debtor would not come to offer on a bill. C. A. R.

Salt-Rising Bread

Home-made salt-rising bread is a delicacy which few people make successfully. It is unsurpassed for toast! A woman who made this kind of bread unusually well made a fair sum of money each week during a comparatively lean period. Only enough bread was made to fill orders, so there was no waste; and because of the excellent quality of the bread, a price which allowed a good margin was obtained. E. H. H.

What They Say

Law Experiments

"It is the right of the people to meet changing economic conditions of the machine age by experimental state legislation. There must be some power in the states and nation to remold through experimentation our economic practices and institutions to meet changing needs."—*Justice Louis D. Brandeis.*

American Enterprise

"I believe that before 10 years American business enterprise will break the bonds of the isolationist tradition and become the financial and manufacturing center of a world-wide business, and will then keep all American citizens fully employed at high wages."—*Lord Lothian.*

Hitler's Side

"Are we to be punished because we defended ourselves in the war? We trusted the promises of Wilson. We trusted the promises of the treaty. We trusted the promises of the League to give us equality—none of these promises was kept. The world insists on doubting our love of peace."—*Herr Hitler.*

Resources, But—

"The literary potentialities of America are indeed tremendous, but what is needed above everything is a hardening of literary standards among publishers and editors."—*Mary Colum.*

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Movie Houses

The aggregate seating capacity of movie theaters in the United States is about 11,000,000. There are today about 22,350 such places of amusement in the United States.

Indians Increase

There are more Indians in the United States, according to the 1930 census, than there were at the close of the Civil War.

In the Family

President John Quincy Adams was the son of a President.

Homes

Approximately 47 per cent of the homes in the United States are owned by the tenants.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TRUTH is one;
And, in all lands beneath the sun,
Whoso hath eyes to see may see
The tokens of its unity.

—WHITTIER

In Lighter Vein

Family Coöperation

Professor: "Why aren't you taking notes in my course?"

Freshie: "My father took this same course and I have his notes.

Pearson's
"But think, Alfred—surely you can remember which one is ours.

Potent Defense

Brought before Judge Semple of Montreal on a non-support charge filed by his wife, Wilfred O—— was asked what he had to offer in defense of himself.

"Your Honor," said the defendant, "when I married my wife three years ago she weighed 105 pounds; now she weighs 180 pounds. Do you call that non-support?"

"No," replied the judge. "Case dismissed."—*Capper's.*

A Reminder

The manufacturer was exhibiting a new umbrella.

"And what is the use for the small pane of glass in the top?" inquired a customer.

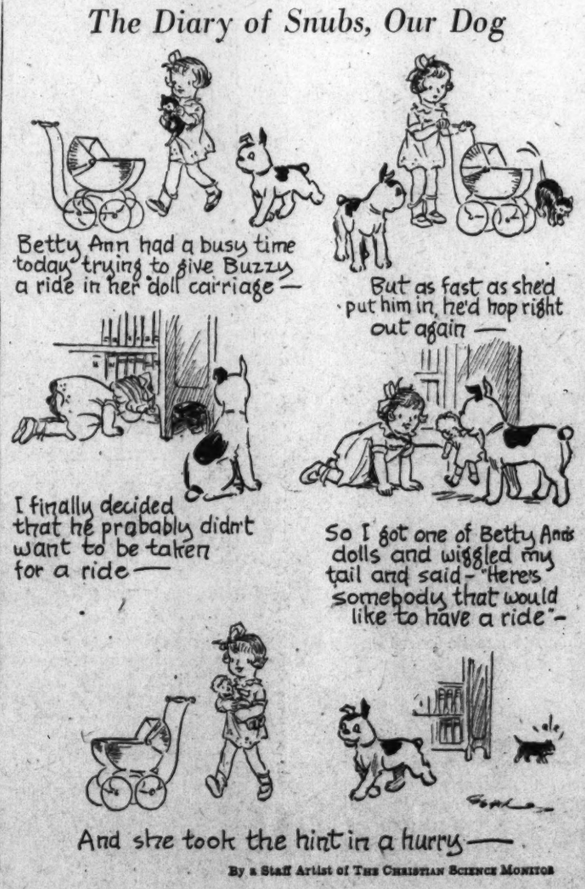
"That," said the manufacturer, "enables the user to see when the owner is approaching."

One Better

"My ancestors came over in the Mayflower," said Danny, with excessive pride.

"That's nothing," spoke up Bobby. "My father told me he descended from a balloon.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Betty Ann had a busy time today trying to give Buzzy a ride in her doll carriage—
But as fast as she'd put him in, he'd hop right out again—
I finally decided that he probably didn't want to be taken for a ride—
So I got one of Betty Ann's dolls and wiggled my tail and said—"Here's somebody that would like to have a ride"—
And she took the hint in a hurry—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

169

One of the earliest names that lives in English literature is that of Spencer said the professor. Haveing read most of the classics, his Fairy Queen strikes me as one of the most interesting works that has come from the pen of man

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

Amusements

NEWARK, N. J.

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Shubert Theatre Nov. 6-11

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM GAXTON — LOIS MORAN — VICTOR MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

EDDIE CANTOR: "The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45 Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2 Spec. Elec. Day and Thanksgiving Day Mats.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:20 Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20

THE THEATRE GUILD presents MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY and 40th ST. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 3:30

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Route 58—Telephone Redding 67
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
HOUSE GUESTS—GIFT SHOP
Open All Year

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Refectory
CAFETERIA
of Fair Prices for Very Good Food
11.30 to 2.30
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COLONIAL TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Sunday 12 to 8
Daily 5 to 8
LUNCHEON
Daily 11 to 2:30
35c and 50c
AFTERNOON TEA
Daily 2:30 to 5
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Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

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SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 70c and 85c

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Luncheon 11:30 to 3
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0176

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Rightly Understood to Be Properly Appreciated
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Arcadia Lunch
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Afternoon Tea 35c, 50c
Dinner 75c, $1.00
Special Sunday Dinner $1.00
Sunday Supper 60c
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LAFAYETTE 3-4367

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660 MAIN STREET

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Formerly with P. A. Bennett & Sons
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Beauty Culture for the Discriminating
Permanent Waving $7.50
SHAMPOO and WAVE
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday $1
Special Dept. for Kiddies Haircutting
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Meats Poultry and Fish
Buy up to a standard, not down to a price
A complete order and delivery service.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

An "Up" Year

THE eyes of America did not turn toward New York City in vain yesterday in seeking a sign of the regeneration of municipal government. The most important step in that direction in nearly two decades was taken when the embattled voters dealt a smashing defeat both to the regular Tammany ticket, headed by Mayor John P. O'Brien, and the so-called "new Tammany" ticket, led by Joseph V. McKee, and backed by Mr. James A. Farley. Maj. Fiorello LaGuardia, the Fusion standard bearer, carried with him the majority control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Other cities fighting intrenched corruption of political machines join in acclaiming the Fusion victory, hoping that it will mark the beginning of a new and cleaner chapter in municipal government. This may have been an "off year" in political parlance, but no year which can produce such a striking and broadly significant triumph for decency, nonpartisanship and good government of cities, can in truth be designated an "off year." Rather, it is an *up* year. For, moreover, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo and Rochester joined in throwing overboard organizations of bossism.

In New York, Fusionists' rejoicing will be coupled with realization of their great responsibility and of the difficult job ahead. The task will require statesmanship, resourcefulness, patience and the support of the public. Such support will be as necessary to the success of their program as support at the polls was to their election. Major LaGuardia will go into office with a signal demonstration of public confidence in his honesty, ability and fearlessness. He will need these qualities to measure up to the responsibilities of one of the greatest executive positions in the United States.

It must be recognized realistically that Tammany is down but not out. It will fight vigorously to come back four years hence, as it has done many times before, following defeat. The task of the new administration is not only to drive the Tiger out of the City Hall, but to keep him out.

The municipal administration will not be cleansed immediately of all the Tammany taint and tarnish. It will take time and sagacity to effect economies, to deal with the debts piled up by the wasteful Walker and O'Brien administrations and to find sources of tax revenue adequate for the legitimate and growing needs of the city. Above all, a new, modern and effective charter must be enacted to replace the outmoded one which has been responsible for much of the confusion, misgovernment and waste, and which has enabled Tammany to maintain its stranglehold. Major LaGuardia and his associates will go into office committed to charter reform, which is fundamental to good government in New York and to its permanence when secured.

No comment on the New York victory could fail to recall and recognize the services of Judge Samuel Seabury. That victory has been in the making since the day Judge Seabury began his investigation of Tammany misrule. He and his inquiry stand forth as major factors in Tammany's overthrow. Without his courageous, resourceful, relentless tracking down of Tammany corruption, the victory would have been impossible. He translated into cold, judicial evidence the moral certainties of crookedness, graft and incompetence. In spite of all obstructions, legal, technical and otherwise, he kept doggedly at the task of showing up the tin boxes, the hungry McQuades, the flight of witnesses, the unexplained incomes of officeholders and other evidences of maladministration, finally resulting in the resignation and exile of Mayor Walker. Since then the tide of citizen indignation has risen steadily until yesterday it swept over Tammany.

From one end of the land to the other, cities struggling to get from under the heel of corrupt political machines will take new courage in striking for their freedom. The next few years offer the opportunity of a generation to lift the stigma of incompetence and dishonesty which has increasingly attached to municipal government since James Bryce, forty years ago, called it "the one conspicuous failure of the United States."

White Rabbit—Welsh Rabbit?

THE erection of a statue of the White Rabbit in the Welsh seaside resort of Llandudno in honor of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" has begun a good-humored discussion as to what town in the British Isles has the best claim to have inspired that delectable story.

It is recognized that it is right and proper for Llandudno to perpetuate the memory of the White Rabbit; but there is a widespread feeling (especially strong in Warrington in Lancashire) that if the memorial is intended to indicate any close connection between Llandudno and Carroll, then there must be a mistake somewhere.

Warrington feels that its own claims are at least as good as Llandudno's. Lewis Carroll spent a few holidays in Llandudno with the Liddells, the little girls for whom he wrote the story. But Daresbury, near Warrington, was actually his birthplace, and the neighboring Hill Warren, "haunt of birds and small beasts, innumerable rabbits and an occasional fox," is thought to form an admirable setting for Alice's adventures. But a stronger claimant than either appears to be Oxford and the surrounding district, for on July 4, 1862, Lewis Carroll and the three Liddells "made an expedition up the river to Godstow," and it was on this occasion that he began the story of Alice.

However, the current discussion is being carried on in a much profounder manner than the mere recital of facts and dates indicates. It is pointed out, as an argument against Llandudno, that the White Rabbit was certainly not a Welsh rabbit, while the Cheshire Cat undoubtedly had Cheshire ancestors, though this consideration does not seem to advance the cause of Warrington very far. But even on this purely literary plane Oxford can look all its rivals in the face. The dormouse was incontestably an Oxford man. He could not keep awake even at the Mad Hatter's afternoon party. Does not this point him out unmistakably as an inhabitant of that "fair city" where, according to Matthew Arnold, even the spires are "dreaming"?

Secret or Open Diplomacy?

LORD CECIL and Sir Austen Chamberlain have had some difference of opinion over "secret" and "open" diplomacy. Lord Cecil deplores a tendency to return to old methods, as illustrated in the recent secret negotiations among members of the Disarmament Conference which ended in the withdrawal of Germany. Sir Austen replies that the secret diplomacy which is to be condemned is that which involves a nation in engagements of which it has no knowledge; that private conversations between statesmen must take place if matters are to be freely discussed and unnecessary public provocation avoided.

But Lord Cecil says that it is not only secret pledges which are objectionable, but also secret negotiations among a number of powers. He admits that there must be private conversations between the representatives, say, of two nations, or possibly three; but insists that prolonged consultations among four, five or more politicians who attempt to settle matters in dispute in an atmosphere often polluted by gossip and false rumor, tend to stereotype differences and harden obstinacy. In such matters as disarmament, for which he believes there is an overwhelming mass of public opinion passionately desiring success, he believes that nothing but good would result from the utmost publicity.

Lord Cecil presses his case, which in the main is sound, too far. He underestimates the value of informal discussions in smoothing away minor difficulties which would only be magnified by public discussion. There are also preliminary matters which ought to be fully threshed out by experts in anticipation of public discussion, as the history of every international conference has shown. The public has seen also how much good will may be created by personal talks between statesmen, as between Mr. MacDonald and Presidents Hoover and Roosevelt.

These last cases serve to show exactly the proper procedure as between secret and open diplomacy. Many matters can and ought to be discussed freely and informally behind closed doors; but the results should be communicated at once to the public to forestall gossip or hostile criticism. That is what happened on the occasions of MacDonald's visits to America. That is what did not happen when the representatives of the powers at Geneva, baffled in their public discussions of the British draft treaty of disarmament, resorted to prolonged discussions in private, and arrived at a position, still in doubt, which ended in the abrupt withdrawal of Germany both from the Disarmament Convention and the League.

There is, it is true, no golden rule defining exactly when talks should be public and when private. But the future of the League of Nations and perhaps of disarmament within the not too distant future lies in the discovery of a common-sense balance between the twin errors of utter secrecy and open confusion.

Jubilee Days

THE annual hour of the horse in the United States has once more struck, and this year the half-century of the National Horse Show is being celebrated by a golden jubilee. In Madison Square Garden the scene shifts hour by hour, while press and radio tell the thousands who cannot be present of the wondrous feats of animal, rider and driver.

In connection with the opening there has been much recollection as to the place of the horse fifty years ago; commiseration at what the machine age has done to the noblest of animals; but, also, facts and figures to prove its unceasing popularity. The Horse Association of America is authority for the statement that today 500,000 horses are used under saddle in the United States, that the number of horses ridden for pleasure has doubled in the last twenty years, and that a large proportion of this increase has taken place since 1923. A recently announced plan to build 350 miles of bridle path from one end of Massachusetts to the other, and the seventy-six miles of bridle path already constructed and in use along the Hutchinson River Parkway near New York City, are but two of the many indications that horseback riding has its devotees.

It is not only the saddle horses that come in for attention. Sharing the limelight at the present show is the harness horse, that class which, little seen upon the public roads of today, is enshrined in the hearts of men and women who remember the 80's and 90's.

The friend of the horse enjoys by proxy if not by experience the celebration now taking place in New York City. He smiles at the statement that the horse is again coming into its own. He reads with keen enjoyment of the records being made by thoroughbreds. But he is not envious, because in memory he sees once more the horses of an earlier time.

He feels the pull on the reins of his roadster King as the animal lengthens into a swift, steady pace. And now, coming across the Blue Grass paddock to answer his whistle, is his slender black mare, Flora Temple—named after *the* Flora Temple. Again, this time on the western range, he is riding his little cayuse Pat. It is raining, and there is the odor of wet leather and steaming flanks. At a long, swinging lope they cover many a mile together.

To the lover of the horse, it is not only in Madison Square Garden that a jubilee is held.

Needed—A New Sense of Perspective

ONCE a distinguished writer said we hear a lot about the one man who falls off a ladder and very little about the ninety-nine who never fall off. True. And important. It is important because it emphasizes the utter lack of perspective in the consideration of everyday affairs. A Scottish newspaper of standing recently printed a page of photographs, in which it presented apparently as the most immediate pictorial piece of American news a riot at Ambridge, Pennsylvania, showing armed deputies dispersing pickets and brandishing rifles in the streets. To those unfamiliar with conditions in the United States such a picture might very well be regarded as an illustration of a frequent or general situation. In the same way newspapers and news films in many countries often present a completely perverted notion of the true state of affairs in other countries or even in other sections of the same country. Ask California about earthquake pictures, or Florida about hurricane stories.

The public attaches no blame to newspapers or picture agencies for giving it a one-sided view of the world. It is the regular thing to do. But is it the wisest? One hundred-odd millions of people go about their business in a quiet, normal way, while a scattered hundred turn to riots. The millions forgotten. The scattered hundreds in the spotlight.

Is this what the public wants?

Or is there need for a new sense of perspective?

The Casual Day

"ABON chat bon rat," say the French. A good cat deserves a good rat. And if any good cat wants her just deserts, Paris has them waiting for her. A recent census of rats in that city shows one rat for every inhabitant, but few inhabitants who are for the rats.

* * *

In fact the world's most tolerant capital has turned decidedly against them and its officials are preparing a major offensive to oust the invaders. Other means—probably including persuasion—having failed, Paris is about to develop a race of supercats. So Pope's line about endowing "a college, or a cat" takes on new meaning.

* * *

Multiply the number of cats to be heard under the world's bedroom windows on any otherwise peaceful night by the number of lives commonly attributed to each member of this universal chorus, and it seems France should find willing lenders of cats in every other country, and save herself many a growing kitten's saucer of cream.

* * *

But believers in the Japanese proverb that says a borrowed cat catches no mice, feel that Paris is up the right tree in deciding to get cats of its own. And these harkeners unto proverbs also think it possible that Parisians will subscribe to that other saying: "They are as good cats who scare the mice away as those that devour them."

But the Yellow Leaves—

The wind whips down the frozen road,
A threat'ning resonance,
And winter's breath forewarns the air—
But the yellow leaves all dance.

They skip, and twirl, and courtesy,
They balance and advance,
The frosted asters hang their heads,
But the yellow leaves all dance.

By ones, by twos, by multitudes,
They take the cold wind's chance,
The sheep are huddled in the sun,
But the yellow leaves all dance.

G. A.

Former Mayor James J. Walker of New York kept close to the phone in his Paris hotel on his home town's election night. Asked to forecast the results, he said he would rather do so after the event, so he would be sure to be right. Aware of the problems ahead of Mayor-Elect LaGuardia, Mr. Walker might well rather be right than be Mayor.

* * *

But Professor Moley, taken at his own word, would rather be a magazine editor than be President.

Another difference between the Old World and the New. On the Continent you would hardly insult a man if you called him dictator. In the United States it is best to remember your Owen Wister and smile when you call anybody that. Dictator is what Ford called General Johnson. But the NRA head called the epithet right back at his assailant. Each has been able to tell why the other deserved the label. Well, maybe we all have our little dictatorships. And there's nothing quite so sure to bring a charge of despotism on us as to accuse somebody else of it.

"I begin to doubt the value of wasting time in college," quotes Life from the views of John Jacob Astor III. As one may judge from the increased industry among students the last few years, the doubt seems to be spreading.

"In the voting booth you are alone with your judgment and your conscience," a recent political advertisement warned. Perhaps so. From some elections in the past, however, it would appear that a number of voters may be simply alone.

J. D. calls for three cheers without the tiger for LaGuardia and Fusion!

To top the news from New York comes word of defeat of the Vare organization in Philadelphia. Portents of the end of the machine age?

The Old-Timer Reads the Papers

THE Old-Timer had traveled about a bit, but he never had been to the south pole, nor had he run for town councilman, or been photographed aboard the Ile de Grass, returning from European conferences. In fact, there was little in his existence to set him apart from his fellow men.

That is, little except the fact that he read everything he could get his hands on, especially newspapers and commentaries on social, economic, and political subjects—and thought pretty deeply about the things he read.

But of course the big city reporter, who had a couple of hours between trains in Littleton, saw him as just an average small-town resident—and was interested in him as such. Easing himself onto the bench by the station platform where the Old-Timer was meditatively chewing a straw, he opened the conversation with, "What do you think of the prohibition situation?"

"H-m-m. Well," said the Old-Timer, "as one who doesn't drink, and has no pecuniary interest in the liquor trade, I'm not at all gleeful over the prospect of seeing the return of pre-Volstead days."

Regaining his composure the reporter tried again.

"But the wets promised that the saloon never would come out of exile. Don't you think they meant it?"

"Oh, probably," the Old-Timer answered, "a good many of the naïve and credulous ones were sincere, but I haven't read of any wet trying to prove it. In fact, I see that in Boston a little while ago, representatives of the liquor trade, arguing before a state liquor commission, stepped right out in the open and demanded the return of the old-fashioned saloon. And the same thing happened in Chicago the other day. Some former saloonkeepers almost wept defending the sawdust and brass rail."

The interviewer made a couple of notes and began to warm up to his task.

* * *

"But they said that repeal would send millions of Americans back to work and put millions of dollars into circulation. Do you believe that?"

"Well," the Old-Timer replied, "that 'millions' might have slipped out sort of unawares, but seems to me no one who really had studied the thing could make such a claim. Why, I understand that the whole liquor trade, including all the associated lines, before prohibition, furnished employment for only about 400,000 men. That, in fact, was the figure given by a representative of the trade, appearing before a hearing in Congress.

"And as far as the 'circulation' of money is concerned, if shoveling it into the pockets of the brewers and distillers and saloonkeepers, instead of the pockets of the milkmen, soft drink makers, and candy manufacturers, is putting it into circulation—why, yes, I suppose what they say is true. But even at that a lot of the money will go out of the country. Why, look at this item in the paper. It tells of an American syndicate buying 5,000,000 gallons—gallons, mind you—of whisky in Scotland, for sale here after repeal. And I also have read about how France, Italy and Germany have stocked their wharves with liquor ready to ship it over here when the cork is pulled. Is that putting Americans back to work, or putting American dollars into American pockets?"

"Then," asked the reporter, "you don't think that repeal will bring back prosperity, as those little automobile tags have assured us?"

"When prosperity returns—and if the news is straight, it certainly is on the way," declared the Old-Timer, "I don't think it will be because of the return of liquor, but in spite of it. The uphill trend now hardly can be attributed to the return of beer or the proximity of hard liquors, although I suppose the folks who make a profit out of the national appetite for intoxicants will attribute all sorts of good things to it, as they always have. If some measure of prosperity is assured by the repeal of prohibition, why all these frantic efforts to get the same thing through special political and economic programs?"

"Well, anyway," the newsman countered, getting just a little desperate," repeal will put an end to crime, won't it?"

* * *

The Old-Timer pondered. He didn't look perplexed; only serious and cognizant of the significance of the question.

"It rather seems to me that only a change in the thought of the whole world will put an end to crime. But to answer your question more directly, I'd refer you to the numerous criminologists and writers—some wet ones, too—who have been warning us of a continued, or increased, criminal problem with prohibition gone. Hoodlums, who changed from burgling homes, holding up banks, and helping to 'settle' strikes, to transporting and selling liquor, will now go into kidnaping or racketeering, or back to thieving. There simply will be a change in the form of crime. That is, unless corrective efforts now being pushed are successful.

"And the existence of those corrective efforts, carried out in many cases by the wet organizations which said that all would be well with repeal, indicates that even the wets now see that quite a bit more than repeal is required. If the crime situation is solved to any great extent in the coming year or so, I wouldn't lay it to repeal. I'd lay it to the start gained under prohibition, and to these other activities already under way."

* * *

The interviewer swung to another tack.

"Let's see. The wets," he offered, "said that state control would be substituted for federal control and that in giving the states their rights the problem would be handled more efficiently. What do you find in your reading to be the situation in this respect?"

"Humph," said the Old-Timer," I can find no indication that the wets care as much about control as they made out, unless the adoption of new control laws by about ten states can be so interpreted. Only a total of about twenty-nine states have independent laws which really prohibit liquor and which will survive national prohibition repeal. Adoption of control laws in those ten states constitutes the only real effort to prepare for repeal. In other words, with the exception of those few and any others which may in the next few weeks take similar action, it looks to me as if the situation will be about the same as before prohibition, if not worse."

The reporter groped for a moment.

"But the wets say that education is the only way to promote true temperance. Aren't they doing anything about that?"

"I can't see," replied the Old-Timer, "that they have done or plan to do much of anything constructive. No plan of education has been proposed by any wet so far as I can find. And they surely don't think that these ever-increasing beer and liquor advertisements in the newspapers and magazines and on billboards will help diminish the desire for liquor."

With a roar and hiss, the evening train terminated the interview. The Old-Timer, with a friendly jerk of his hand, hurried over to get his paper. The city reporter slowly pocketed his pencil and gazed after his "average small-town citizen."

R. W. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Conscientious Objector

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one who loves the Monitor and all that it stands for, I would like to ask one or two questions about your editorial, "The Conscientious Objector." I am a young man and physically capable, I suppose, of killing my fellows, so that I am interested to read in our paper that in certain circumstances it would be my duty to do so.

One statement in particular puzzles me. Speaking of the possibility of a small number of persons refusing to fight in the event of a war, you say, "Logically, this conception of conscientious objection must lead to the complete and immediate surrender of the most enlightened and pacific countries to forces which are reactionary and belligerent." Is not this pronouncement directly contrary to the teachings of Jesus Christ? Is physical force our only aid? Does failure to meet physical force with its own weapons necessitate complete and immediate surrender? If so, Jesus must have forgotten when he told his followers to "turn the other cheek" that he was placing them at the mercy of physical force.

You make a distinction between wars of attack and of defense from invasion, surely a difference almost impossible to distinguish in these days. Was America, for instance, in danger of invasion during the last war? You do not appear, however, even to approve the right of conscientious objection to participating in a war of offense.

Finally, may I ask one more question? Supposing that any one of the nations which fought in the great war had, right at the start, been forced to lay down its arms and surrender, would not that nation be far better off today, both morally and economically? Morally. Think only of the shedding of blood which she would have been spared. Economically. What indemnity that any enemy could dream of demanding could amount to one-tenth of the debts and expenditures on armaments piled up throughout the war. Even if more were demanded, it could not be paid in gold on such a scale, and are not all nations busy trying to keep out foreign goods with tariffs? The worst that our enemies can wish to do is not worse than that which we do to ourselves in the attempt to meet force with force.

I have made no final decision as to any course of action; if the time comes I shall pray for guidance. But I cannot feel that the Monitor's advice in this editorial is helpful to a world torn by strife. W. E. PORTER.

Glenhest, Carrickmines, County Dublin, Ireland.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Will you allow me to try to contribute something toward a discussion of the subject dealt with in your editorial entitled "The Conscientious Objector"?

In the first place, Mr. Albert Einstein must have recently changed his views regarding the duty of citizens to resist being drawn into any war or preparation for war. I think it is right to say that he has hitherto upheld and encouraged the action of men in various countries who have suffered imprisonment on account of their refusal to be conscripted into a national army.

Secondly, the then president of the Oxford Union when the famous resolution against fighting for king (and country) was passed has publicly stated that the resolution did not necessarily include a refusal on the part of those who took part in it to defend their homes and womenkind, nor to take up arms in a war approved of and advocated by the League of Nations.

Thirdly, in all sincerity, I ask how your readers are to reconcile the advice given or implied in the aforesaid editorial with the quite plain teaching of Jesus on the subject of resistance to evil. You write, "It is obvious that a distinction is not always made between the making of war and the resistance to attack." May I suggest that the distinction has become in our time impossible. It is obvious that the militarist must adopt the policy that the best (and I would say "only") means of defense is to attack. Weapons of defense in the hands of a "nervy" nation (and the most powerfully armed are very "nervy") are jerked into untimely use and so perform the functions of aggressive weapons.

Lastly, the conscientious objector, if he or she is a practical person, realizes that to insist upon a whole community being made at once to submit to the reign of new practices would, even if it were possible, perhaps inaugurate a social dissolution. He also realizes that a new social state (in this case a new state of world peace founded upon international justice) cannot be brought about by a war, even if it be waged in the belief that it is "defensive." That new state can only establish its ideas if persons who hold them confess them openly and give to them an effective adherence. (MRS.) EVELYN SAVAGE.

Norbury, Surrey, Eng.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one deeply interested in a recent editorial entitled "The Conscientious Objector," may I beg space to present a slightly different view?

War is in part the result of intrigues of armament makers, as admirably exposed in a Monitor editorial, "The Public vs. Arms Mongers," last January. But war is perhaps due in even greater measure to fear. Now, greed and fear being mental and not material, they cannot be overcome by the physical force of arms, but only by mental or spiritual qualities, such as justice and love. Surely then, if a number of individuals announce their intention of refusing to bear arms under any circumstances, they are helping to prevent war. It is the existence of arms and the men to use them which creates fear in other countries, not the existence of conscientious objectors.

Again, it is highly improbable that any one country will be wholly in the right and its enemy wholly in the wrong, and therefore it becomes rather difficult to say when one takes part in war, how far his country is resisting aggression and how far it is itself the aggressor.

London. ISABEL STACEY.

Name Sought for Dry Party

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recommendations now being advanced for a revival of the Prohibition Party as a political opponent to the liquor forces are timely and will meet with approval. Many citizens will be glad to support such a party. However, it seems to me that the retention of "prohibition" in the party name will saddle the movement with a heavy handicap in the beginning. Why not select a name for the party which will indicate its ideals without using the word "prohibition"? I am quite sure that the Monitor readers who favor such a movement can offer suitable names for the party, and I hope the Monitor will print such suggestions as may be sent in.

Baltimore, Md. CONRAD BERNHARD JR.

Admiration for a "Good Sport"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Alluding to Mr. Casual Day's remarks in the Monitor of October 5, I desire to say that his kindly or cheerful remarks concerning my criticism of the column show me that he is a good sport, in the good sense of that phrase—and I admire a good sport. It may be that I am obtuse. The author's "reach" may exceed my "grasp." Verily, verily, say what you may, he who toils cheerily carries the day. A. J. G.

Charles River Village, Mass.